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LOCAL NOTICES.

"Prescription" and Drug Store.
Chas. Abel & Co., No. 172 Wylie street.

Sales of Wheeler & Wilson
From Pittsburgh office exceed all other machines combined. WS

Medicine Chests.
An etirely new stock of medicine chests, for steamboats or private families. Call and examine at Joseph Fleming's, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Sales from Pittsburgh office for 1868 lead all competitors $17,000. WS

Men's Furnishing Goods
At D. W. Smith's, 59 St. Clair street.

The Wheeler & Wilson Machine
Is complete when you buy it. WS

Ask Any One Who Has Used Henderson's Carminative
In their family for Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, and they will tell you how they value it. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 260 Liberty street. MWF

No Extra Attachments
Needed with the Wheeler & Wilson machine. WS

Desirable Property for Sale.
A cottage, with from three to five acres, on Nunnery Hill, just at the head of Federal street, Allegheny. The ground is stocked with ornamental and fruit trees, and is one of the most attractive plans near the city. Plenty of water, and gas can be put in the house at but little expense. Also, one acre adjoining; also, five small lots. Apply to J. Grosser, on premise, or Thompson Bell, No. 39 Fourth avenue. MWF

No Trouble to Show Machines,
Examine the Wheeler & Wilson before purchasing any other. WS

Don't go Home Without a Bottle of Henderson's Carminative.
It costs but fifty cents. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 260 Liberty street. MWF

Wheeler & Wilson
Is warranted three years—will last fifty. WS

Special Notice.
Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:2 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, connect at Bellevue with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta or Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Get the Wheeler & Wilson.
On the lease plan at $10 per month. WS

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
Superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
Pinety-five Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth avenue.

Wheeler & Wilson
Has the lead. WS

The Daily Commercial.

THE WATER PIPE AND OTHER CONTRACTS.

The Retrenchment and Reform Report.

The report of Colonel E. F. Morgan, Chairman of Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, made to Councils on Monday afternoon, was widely discussed in the community yesterday. From allegations contained in that part of the report in reference to the contract for water pipes, it would seem that there are other matters which need investigation. For instance, it is asserted that "an attempt had been made to thwart the Committee in these investigations," and that the Committee was denied access to books and papers before coming to the city! It is also stated that contracts for articles to be furnished to the city are made in "a very loose manner," and in support of this it is asserted that the contract for pipes does not specify any weight per foot for the various sizes, and it does not appear to be the duty of any person to test or weigh the pipes. Now these allegations, (for as yet we are not justified in dealing with them as facts,) certainly warranted the Common Council in taking such action as would give the Retrenchment and Reform Committee full power to "send for persons and papers" in the further prosecution of their investigations. If any matter or thing has been hidden from the Committee, they should search it out; and if any person, through interested motives, stands in the way of a full and fair investigation, he should be known to the public. It has been a matter of some inquiry why the other members of the Committee did not sign the report, or make some explanation on the subject, but it must be borne in mind that the duties are not very pleasant, and that members cannot be compelled to give reasons for not signing reports. It will be observed that no member of the Committee dissented from Mr. Morgan's report. When the report goes before the Select Council, where it has not yet been read, some light may be thrown on this point.

The report of the Reform Committee (or rather that of the Chairman, Col. Morgan, for in this as in the other cases the report is signed by a single member) in regard to the ineligibility of certain members of the Common branch, covers a principle of grave importance. There can be no question that the Legislature, in inserting the clause in the city charter, "that no member [of Councils] shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract, or job for work, or services to be performed for the corporation," designed to prevent any person from using his position as a Councilman to further his personal ends by voting money into his own pocket. But it is held that the "city printing" is not a "contract, or job for work;" that there are no proposals advertised for or bids received; no competition created; that Councils simply name certain papers to do certain work at a price already stipulated. There might be some force in this, did not the law go further and say that no member shall be directly or indirectly interested in the profits of any "*services to be performed for the corporation.*" If it be granted that the city printing neither is a "contract or job for work," in a legal sense, will it be contended that it is not "a service performed for the corporation." Certainly the letter, as well as the spirit of the law, is against any man placing himself in a position to help himself, or the firm of which he may be a member, to a share in the profits upon work done for the city. It is not necessary to charge any gentleman with having sought a position in Councils from purely mercenary motives. The fact that there are certain members who are elected, and have chosen to have done so, voted for themselves, and induced others to do so, both in caucus and at the annual election, for an office which transfers money from the city treasury to their own coffers; and the additional fact that the legal question has been raised upon them, should be sufficient to suggest to them the propriety of resigning. Doubtless they will come to this conclusion when Mr. Slagle, the City Attorney, gives his opinion on the question, as they do not seem disposed to accept that of his law partner, Mr. White, who wrote the opinion at Mr. Slagle's request, and signs it *for* him—the latter being about to leave the city when he received the interrogatories from the Committee.

The gentlemen declared to be ineligible may retire without much regret, since their going out will not change any existing contracts, for jobs or services to be performed, and no pecuniary loss will be sustained to them or the firms which they represent. Then it will be some consolation for them to know that under the twenty-sixth section of the amended charter, if they do vacate, no one else can be elected to fill their unexpired terms—the regular annual election occurring within sixty days. But in case they should determine to "fight for their rights," and hold their seats in the face of the law and the opinion of the Solicitor, they will no doubt be able to worry through to the end of the year, and thus escape the humiliation of being expelled. They may resolve upon this course as a matter of pride, or they may resign at next meeting upon a point of honor; but, whatever action they may take, Councils owe it to themselves and the city that they shall, at the organization of the Councils of 1870, if not before, definitely settle the legal question. It has been mooted, from time to time, for twelve or fifteen years past, and ought to be determined one way or another.

THE girdling of the trees of Mr. Green's orchard at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and the fact that they have nevertheless borne fairly has called out the following by a correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*: "Many years since, my father then engaged extensively in New England in the fruit business, noticed in some newspaper a statement that the girdling of fruit trees would produce a large increase of fruit. He experimented upon some half a dozen limbs, upon as many trees too young to bear fruit *ordinarily*, by girdling them near the root of the limb, cutting out a ring the size of an old fashioned finger ring. The result was that those limbs, and *those only*, bore so much fruit the first season as to require propping up to preserve the limbs from breaking. The *next year every limb thus girdled died* and was severed from the trees."

THE voters of Lucas county, Ohio, without respect to party claims or rights, held a People's Convention in Toledo on Saturday, and nominated a People's ticket, to be supported at the October election. This movement was instituted by those who are "opposed to the improper use of the county funds and the monopoly of county offices by an organized ring." The *Blade* charges that the Democracy of the county, aided by a few disappointed Republicans, are the authors of the movement.

The gas in an empty oil tank on a freight train of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at Newton, Mass., exploded Monday night, causing the death of Samuel Preston, conductor, by burning. A brakeman was slightly burned.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869. NO. 309.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Harvards Banqueted by the London Rowing Club—Speeches by Charles Dickens, Thomas Hughes and Others—News from Japan—The Mikado Captures Hakodadi—Mr. Burlingame's Treaties Approved by the Chinese Government—Probable Amicable Adjustment of the Quarrel Between Austria and Prussia —Napoleon at Work Again—Ismail Pasha Preparing to Visit Constantinople—Don Carlos En Route to England—Insurrectionary Manifesto Published in France—The Provisional Government in Paraguay a Failure.

The Harvards Feted—A Speech by Charles Dickens.

LONDON, August 31.—A grande *fete* was given at the Crystal Palace last evening, in honor of the Harvard and Oxford boat crews, by the London Rowing Club. Mr. Layton, President of the Club, occupied the chair. All the members of the Harvard crew were present, except Mr. Loring, but Willan alone represented the Oxford. There were also present one hundred and twenty invited guests, including Charles Dickens, Thomas Hughes, Edmund Yates, Capt. Anderson, and many other notables. Messrs. Motley and Morsn were invited, but were unable to attend. The rooms were tastefully decorated with American and British flags, as well as those of different clubs. After the dinner toasts were given to the Queen of England and the President of the United States, which were drank with enthusiastic and prolonged cheers. Charles Dickens was received with prolonged rounds of applause. It was some minutes before he could speak. He playfully alluded to the fact of the Chairman's deputing him to propose the toast of the evening, "The Oxford and Harvard crews." [Cheers.] He said a remarkable and affecting volume was published at the time of his last visit to America. That volume contained the biographies of ninety-five of the Harvard students who, at one time or another, bore arms in the service of their country. Nothing was more remarkable in those records than the forefathers than the wholly inexhaustible determination with which they fought against odds in the late war, and the dauntless spirit with which they sustained defeat. Who would say after the contest of Friday that Harvard was less true to herself in a race than in war? Who could fail to recognize in the boat's crew the leaven of her soldiers, and not feel that she has now a greater right than ever to be proud of her sons, and take them to her breast when they return with resounded acclamation? The Duke of Wellington said there was only one thing worse than a great victory—a great defeat; but there was a another sense in the use of the term, a great defeat. Such was the defeat of the Forty-Second, Hoffnall's drug store, McMakin's new Alanthe Hotel; all property on both sides of Peoria Street; Rudolf's bowling saloon, Mc-Conn's Hotel, etc. Everything was destroyed from Commercial to Douglas Place, except on the west, and from Washington street on the north to the bend on the south, except the Columbia House, which, with the Central Ocean and Lagniere Houses were saved. A row of buildings between the Lagniere House and the old American House stores, was damaged by windows and roofs. Then were destroyed. Estimate of loss, $175,000. The United States Hotel was sold last week to Chas. Conway, of Philadelphia, for $60,000.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—The loss by the Cape May fire is estimated at $250,000. Capt. Cook, who is in charge of the steamer the fire originated, has been arrested, charged with having set fire to the building. The hotel was valued at $90,000, and insured for $47,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1869.

A CHANCE FOR THE OXFORDS.

Benj. Brown, of Stapleton, Staten Island, a graduate of Harvard, offers to give $5,000 toward defraying the expenses of the Oxford crew if they will row a race with the Harvards on either the Hudson or Charles rivers next autumn.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.

Mrs. E. B. Washburne and family sailed in the Silesia to-day for Europe.

BREWERY SEIZED.

The brewery of Kirschoff & Co., at Melrose, Westchester county, has been seized for violation of the revenue laws. Bail in $5,000 was offered for examination. One hundred thousand dollars worth of lager is held to await the result.

THE TROUBLE AT SCRANTON.

Advices from Scranton say the miners were not at work to-day, but the invaders have been cleared away, and the prospects of an early settlement of the trouble were gratifying.

HEAVY FAILURE IN ST. LOUIS.

A special dispatch from Boston to-day says Pearl street is a heavy sufferer by a recent failure of a boot and shoe firm in St. Louis. The claims of seven firms amount to $250,000, and three houses are nearly ruined.

SCRANTON, PA.

The Strike in the Coal Mines—Quiet in the City.

SCRANTON, August 30.—All is quiet here to-night. The bars and saloons in the city have been closed by order of Mayor Hill. Four hundred special police have been sworn in, and each one furnished with a musket and forty rounds of ammunition. In addition to the above, 200 extra police will be sworn in, and two companies of militia enrolled as volunteers, under command of Col. C. E. Boyce. All the coal mines are heavily guarded. At the request of miners belonging here, but employed at Carbondale, a meeting was held since it was voted to resume work, that question has been settled, and final battle will have to be taken by the Miners' Union to-morrow morning. No violence on the day, but all is done with full force. Many miners from other localities left here on the evening trains. The miners are in good spirits, and the meeting at Oliphant, voted to-day to return to work.

SCRANTON, August 31.—The miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to-day voted, by 441 to 221, to immediately resume work. The strong city vote in the resolution had the best effect. There is every prospect of a full resumption of mining with little delay.

Republican Meeting at Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

VAN WERT, OHIO, August 30, 1869.

The Republicans of Van Wert county held a mass meeting here to-day. The meeting was largely attended, and the utmost harmony prevailed. Speeches were made by Lieut. Gov. J. C. Lee, Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Sherwood. The Lieutenant Governor addressed a large audience at Meiodeon Hall this evening.

A MODERN SAMPSON.

Death of a Well-Known River Character.

Captain John W. Russell died in Franklin county, Kentucky, last week, aged seventy-five years. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"He was famous among western pioneers for his strength and intrepidity. He served in the war of 1812, was a member of the State Senate, and an intimate personal and partisan friend of Henry Clay. He was for many years a Mississippi steamboat captain. The incidents of his force of will and power of command would fill a volume. His residence in New Orleans he had a personal rencontre with the pirate Lafitte, and, unarmed, whipped him and ejected him from a bar-room.

"On another, while landed at Natchez, a passenger on the boat was robbed by the gang which then infested the environs of that city bordering on the river, and known as 'Natchez under the Hill.' By extraordinary exertion in the house in which the robbers took refuge, he passed safely around it, and under threat of pulling it, with the inmates, into the river, he compelled restitution of the money, and made himself a terror to the thieves and gamblers who then infested the river towns. Of his great strength many stories are known. He died a few later years, when enfeebled by age, would have had but little difficulty in overpowering a Sampson. It was known from Pittsburgh to New Orleans he had lifted a shaft weighing 1,667 pounds, and that he carried entirely across the deck of the boat an anchor of 1,242 pounds weight."

Dueling in Europe.

Dueling in France and Italy among politicians and editors is just now all the rage. Journalism is periodical in those countries, and one of the papers gravely announces that the duelling season has returned. The great duellist of France is Cassagnac, the enthusiastic partizan of the Empire, who disposes of its opponents in the field when he gets a chance; in Italy, the parliamentary deputies are doing the best to kill each other. The London *News* commenting on the duello, at present so fashionable, says: "Is this duelling never to end? Kings, it is said, have generally pronounced against it—notably Louis XIV. But in England it is stopped, and elsewhere energetic action on the part of the authorities has had at least a mitigating effect. Among the many remedies suggested for duelling may be mentioned the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia. An anecdote is related of a stratagem adopted by the Czar to avert an encounter which the Emperor Napoleon might have inflicted on a friend of his, and engaged as an extraordinary favor from his sovereign permission to fight a duel. The Emperor immediately and emphatically refused. 'But, Sire,' he disbursed.' 'I must fight,' cried the disconsolate aide. The czar frowned, and asked him what he meant. 'I have been struck in the face,' was the ready reply. 'Well,' said the Emperor, 'for all that, thou shalt not fight; but come—come with me.' And, taking him by the arm, the Emperor led him into the presence of his Court, which was assembled in an adjoining saloon. Then, in view of the flower of his realm, the Emperor kissed the cheek of the aide-de-camp which had received the blow. 'Go now,' he exclaimed, 'and be at peace; thy affront has been effaced.'"

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The case of the Royal Bank of Liverpool vs. Grand Junction Railroad and Depot Company, brought to recover the amount of bonds dated January 1st, 1850, has been decided in favor of plaintiffs. The amount in litigation was $84,-800.

The investigation of the Susquehanna Railroad Receivership question has been adjourned till the 6th of September.

The ship laborers at Quebec are on a strike, and the trade of the port is almost at a stand still. On Monday the laborer's society, numbering 3,700 persons, marched in procession through the streets, and their conduct was so disorderly that the military was called out to prevent a riot. The Mayor and several prominent citizens were very roughly handled.

Arch Bishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, is now in Quebec on his way to Rome. He preached to a large congregation at St. Patrick's Monday.

A great fire is raging in the Dismal Swamp in Virginia. Many miles of fences and cord wood have been destroyed, and numerous wild animals have been driven out into the open country.

The cotton mill at Barberville, R. I., belonging to John J. Sheldon & Son, was burned Monday. Loss $40,000; insured for $30,000.

The New York Democratic State Convention is called for September 23d at Syracuse.

A man named Russell was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., for burglaries and arson in Canada, discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, rearrested and escaped.

The annual gathering of the American Spiritual Association took place at Buffalo yesterday. About two hundred delegates are present, representing associations from Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas. The session will probably occupy three days.

Rev. P. J. Mahony, a well known Catholic priest, late of Iowa, but formerly of Illinois, while attempting to get on a train of cars last evening at the crossing of the Ohio and Mississippi and Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad in Indianapolis, fell between the cars, and was run over and killed. He was on his way to Washington, Ind., where he has relatives living.

A fire on Monday evening in New York, on the fourth floor of No. 40 Vesey street, occupied with the remainder of the building, by W. N. Griffith, billiard table manufacturer, damaged the premises by fire and water ten thousand dollars. The insurance on the building is about one thousand five hundred dollars. All insured.

Preparations for the International Exposition at Buffalo, are being rapidly brought to a conclusion. The grounds adjoining the skating rink are now enclosed. The Treasury Department has instructed collectors of customs to admit, duty free, from Canada, articles for exhibition, under bonds, for sixty days.

W. J. Savill, an apothecary's clerk, in Boston, who was held to answer to the charge of poisoning with arsenic Mrs. Norton, has been admitted to bail in $5,000 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

A hearing of the David Kirby murder case was had before the police court in Cincinnati yesterday. Philip Wareham was held to answer to a charge of murder in the same bonds, before the Court of Common Pleas. Wm. Howard was held in the same bonds to the same. No bail was admitted. Hinz and Eastabrook, who had been arrested on suspicion, were discharged.

Eight gentlemen and two ladies will leave Cincinnati for San Francisco on Monday next, to delegate to the Grand Lodge of Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States.

Colonel Hunter Brooke yesterday superseded Ross Woodman as Gauger in the Seventh District of the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First Ohio District.

A shooting of colored men took place in Nashville, yesterday afternoon, to investigate the disturbances at Smyrna, Rutherford county, a number of refugees from that place being present. Hon. Andrew Johnson, Gen. Thomas and Henry S. Foote took part in the meeting, which finally adjourned without doing anything till two P. M. to-day.

The first bale of Middle Tennessee cotton was received at Nashville yesterday, from the plantation of Col. Bowling, near Mount Juliet. The Red Stockings played the Buckeye Base Ball Club yesterday at Cincinnati. The game was closed at the eighth inning. The Red Stockings were the winners by one hundred and three to eight.

The excursion party from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to San Francisco, set out yesterday at noon. The party consists of twenty-one gentlemen, mostly merchants, and eight ladies.

The Executive Committee of ladies to provide for a Woman's Suffrage Convention, to be held in Cincinnati on the 15th and 16th of September, have secured Pike's Hall for the purpose. Among the speakers secured for the occasion are Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Cady Stanton; Mrs. Miriam M. Cole of Sydney O., Mrs. Sarah B. Chase, M. D., of Cleveland, O.

The Kentucky State Sabbath School Convention met in Covington, Ky., yesterday. It is largely attended.

A billiard match for the championship of Ohio will be played between Fred Ackerman and Tony Hennig, at Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, on September 15th.

General Sherman and daughter arrived at Bangor, Maine, yesterday, and were met by citizens to the Bangor House. They go to Augusta to-day.

The grand house of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Quincy, was completely destroyed by fire Monday night. The tracks on both sides of the freight house were covered with loaded cars, and some twenty of them were totally destroyed, as well as the tents. A portion of the cars belonged to the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, but a large majority to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The money and some valuable papers in the freight house were secured, but the books and papers pertaining to the road's business at Quincy were destroyed. The total loss will probably reach $100,000, most of which will fall upon the road, they being their own insurer. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the cars loaded with oil, which fell over, and which was a frame building about 300 feet in length.

The Southern Illinois Normal University was yesterday inspected by Commissioners at Carbondale, Jackson county.

Advices from the lower counties of Kentucky state that thirty-five men of the State guards will be mustered to-day at Lebanon, and since it was voted to resume work, that question has been settled, final battle will have to be taken by the Miners' Union to-morrow morning. No violence on the day, but all is done with full force. Many miners from other localities left here on the evening trains. The miners are in good spirits, and the meeting at Oliphant, voted to-day to return to work.

The Mayor of Louisville has issued a call for a meeting of the citizens of that city, to-night, to take measures for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, who arrives in that city on Thursday next.

The Masonic fraternity are about erecting in Louisville a widows' and orphans' home, at a cost exceeding $100,000, upon ground donated for that purpose by several liberal citizens.

The Hon. Benjamin Loewy F. Drake, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Michigan District; R. J. Chestnut Wood, Collector Ninth Indiana District.

The appointments of Brevet Lieut. Col. C. H. Carlton as Professor of Military Science and tactics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President arrived this morning, and during the forenoon received quite a number of visitors. Acting Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Delano had a long interview with him relative to Internal Revenue appointments and other matters.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

There was received from the bank note printing companies to-day at the Treasury Department $67,500 in National currency.

BASE BALL.

The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated the Nationals, of this city, score 29 to 25.

THE REAL PROPOSITION REJECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

A special dispatch to the New York Evening *Post* says: Some new and interesting facts have come to light regarding the Cuban question, which indicate a change of policy on the part of the United States, and which render the settlement of the question more difficult.

It appears that the proposition which Minister Sickles was authorized to make to the Spanish Government for the cession of Cuba to the United States contained no offer to guarantee the payment of the bonds in case such a sale was made. The offer was simply that if Spain would sell the Island to the United States this Government would agree to act as a kind of trustee, and stand pledged, with the written assent of Mr. Lemus, already secured, to retain the greater part of the revenue derived from the customs in Cuba as an additional guaranty to Spain that the payment for the Island would be made.

It was this proposition which the Spanish authorities refused to entertain, and not one word in relation to the assumption of the bonds north of us to the nation, regret that our government has not been invited to look out upon the doctrine of 54'40 or fight."

It is cheaper to buy a country than to fight for it. If we had consistently maintained our rights we should have had the country now known as the British provinces without paying more than a diplomatic quarrel, and without the vexatious delays which have followed. The Puget Sound country has been greatly over-estimated. No railroad can ever succeed which starts from the North Pacific will have on Lake Superior and Puget Sound. The forest and fishery resources of the latter have justly attracted attention. But in these respects it is still an undeveloped country. Puget Sound has, including the entrance, 1,800 miles of shore line, with deep water and bold shores. There is more inconvenience of anchoring from depth of water, than is ever known from shoal water. Agricultural produce is still exported to the country from Oregon and California. But there are upwards of six million acres of level land, not including the basin of the Columbia, suitable for agriculture—that is, almost as much as was finally made by cultivation in this State a year ago. The agricultural resources are sufficient to sustain all the population which will find its way to that country for the next twenty years. And before the expiration of that time direct stories will probably have been made showing the area of first rate cultivable land double the present estimates.

A few years ago the common belief was outside of the very few who had personal knowledge of the facts, that Washington Territory was good for nothing except for all the timber which it contained. But we find this very Territory increasing with the most inexhaustible resources. And when Alaska Territory has been thoroughly explored, we shall probably have similar facts to report about that country.

THE Scotch system of allowing a jury, by a vote of the majority, to return a verdict of "not proven" in cases of great doubt, is more sensible than the English system of requiring the concurrence of the entire jury to agree either to the conviction or the acquittal of the accused. The other day, in Edinburg, a woman was tried for the murder of her husband. The witnesses for the prosecution swore that the accused stabbed her husband in the eye with a two-pronged fork, inflicting a wound from which he died. The witnesses for the defense swore as positively that the deceased, while going up stairs, fell upon a basket, one of the canes of which ran into his eye. To reconcile the testimony was impossible, and the jury, by a majority of nine to six, returned a verdict of "Non-proven," whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

Mr. Burlingame Denies that the Chinese Treaty has been Rejected—How Stokes Proposes to Upset the Election—Tennessee and the Fifteenth Amendment—The Charge Against Mayor Bowen—The Charges Against Supervisor Young, of Ohio—Increase of Taxes from Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 31, 1869.

The Cabinet Session.

The Cabinet was in session four hours today. The business finished was principally of a routine character. Advices direct from Mr. Burlingame were presented denying the reports of the rejection of our treaty with China. A number of cases of revenue officers were decided upon. Southern affairs were discussed, but no definite action taken.

Cool Request of Stokes.

Besides the removal of the Sutler officers in Tennessee, Stokes wants the President to agree that in case he (Stokes) returns to Tennessee and assumes to be Governor, and one Senator who ran on the ticket with him together as the Legislature, the Administration would recognize them as the choice of the loyal voters, and therefore the State government, and in case of trouble to act upon the fifteenth amendment was discussed. Gov. Senter was of opinion that the new Legislature would refuse to ratify it, and he further assured the President that he had favored it on the stump in all parts of the State. The understanding was at the close of the interview that Senter would not be advisable to assemble the old Legislature on account of legal questions which would arise regarding its right to act.

Going North Again.

The President will leave again for the North to-morrow or next day, and return to remain permanently in about two weeks.

The Charge Against Mayor Bowen.

The report implicating Mayor Bowen and other city officials in alleged misuse of corporation funds was submitted to Council by one of the Commissioners last night. The facts and figures were given with a view to show how Bowen and City Surveyor Bliss had combined to pay altogether some ten thousand dollars into the hands of contractors, both contrary to law and to the forms of the contracts.

The Mixed School Question

Here is to be settled by the establishment of such additional schools in each district as may be generally petitioned for by whites and blacks, the expense to be paid proportionately from the funds as whites to blacks.

Appointment Revoked.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Carleton has been detailed to take charge of the military department of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio.

The Case of Supervisor Young.

The points of Mr. Conkling's report in the investigation of revenue matters in Cincinnati are beginning to look out, and the whole affair is rapidly assuming the proportions of a grand jury. All the charges Conkling proceeded upon were, it seems, letters, lately published in Cincinnati, with signatures suppressed, and understood to be from a Mr. Carey, a candidate for Supervisor in Young's place. Young, a letter said at the time, was to be from the late detective Walters, and on these two the investigations were ordered. A number of witnesses were questioned in regard to the official acts of Assessor Shaw, of whose examination the latter had no knowledge whatever. One Fower swore that he paid twenty-five dollars per week to Walters to watch Gen. Young, and that he had made a verbal contract with Walters and another party to pay from two hundred to five hundred dollars for affidavits to show that Young had taken money. On cross-examination all Fower's evidence swore to was the reading of the charges that Gen. Young had received money except from hearsay, and Walters himself, who had made the charge, said it was founded only on what he had heard. The attempt of Conkling and of the Bureau to suppress all knowledge of the contents of the report is here to spring principally from the utter failure of those making the charges, to accomplish anything except to cover themselves with ridicule.

Increase of Whisky Tax.

The tables in preparation at the Bureau of Internal Revenue, showing the receipts for the year ending June, 1868, less than seven million gallons of whisky paid tax, the year ending June last, over sixty-one million gallons were returned as taxed.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

CABINET MEETING.

At noon the cabinet convened, there being present Secretaries Fish, Rawlins, Robeson, and Cox, Postmaster General Cresswell, Assistant Secretary Richardson, and Assistant Attorney General Hoar. The meeting was organized at four o'clock. Various matters of public importance formed the subject of conversation, but no definite action was taken concerning them. Secretary Fish read a telegram received by him from Mr. Burlingame, dated at Berlin, in which he reported that the Chinese Government has ratified the treaty with the United States.

THE GLASGOW CONSULSHIP.

The President will receive visitors to-morrow, and leave in the night train for Saratoga. The President and Secretary Fish to-morrow have a conference on the Glasgow Consulship, when it is probable a successor to Col. Haggerty will be appointed.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $856,000, total for month, $15,033,443; total for the current fiscal year, $36,667,456.

The following revenue appointments were made to-day: Henry P. Drake, Assessor of Michigan District; R. J. Chestnut Wood, Collector Ninth Indiana District.

The appointment of Brevet Lieut. Col. C. H. Carlton is detailed as Professor of Military Science and tactics at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President arrived this morning, and during the forenoon received quite a number of visitors. Acting Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Delano had a long interview with him relative to Internal Revenue appointments and other matters.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

There was received from the bank note printing companies to-day at the Treasury Department $67,500 in National currency.

BASE BALL.

The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated the Nationals, of this city, score 29 to 25.

THE REAL PROPOSITION REJECTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

A special dispatch to the New York Evening *Post* says: Some new and interesting facts have come to light regarding the Cuban question, which indicate a change of policy on the part of the United States, and which render the settlement of the question more difficult.

It appears that the proposition which Minister Sickles was authorized to make to the Spanish Government for the cession of Cuba to the United States contained no offer to guarantee the payment of the bonds in case such a sale was made. The offer was simply that if Spain would sell the Island to the United States this Government would agree to act as a kind of trustee, and stand pledged, with the written assent of Mr. Lemus, already secured, to retain the greater part of the revenue derived from the customs in Cuba as an additional guaranty to Spain that the payment for the Island would be made.

It was this proposition which the Spanish authorities refused to entertain, and not one word in relation to the assumption of the bonds north of us to the nation, regret that our government has not been invited to look out upon the doctrine of 54'40 or fight."

It is cheaper to buy a country than to fight for it. If we had consistently maintained our rights we should have had the country now known as the British provinces without paying more than a diplomatic quarrel, and without the vexatious delays which have followed. The Puget Sound country has been greatly over-estimated. No railroad can ever succeed which starts from the North Pacific will have on Lake Superior and Puget Sound. The forest and fishery resources of the latter have justly attracted attention. But in these respects it is still an undeveloped country. Puget Sound has, including the entrance, 1,800 miles of shore line, with deep water and bold shores. There is more inconvenience of anchoring from depth of water, than is ever known from shoal water. Agricultural produce is still exported to the country from Oregon and California. But there are upwards of six million acres of level land, not including the basin of the Columbia, suitable for agriculture—that is, almost as much as was finally made by cultivation in this State a year ago. The agricultural resources are sufficient to sustain all the population which will find its way to that country for the next twenty years. And before the expiration of that time direct stories will probably have been made showing the area of first rate cultivable land double the present estimates.

A few years ago the common belief was outside of the very few who had personal knowledge of the facts, that Washington Territory was good for nothing except for all the timber which it contained. But we find this very Territory increasing with the most inexhaustible resources. And when Alaska Territory has been thoroughly explored, we shall probably have similar facts to report about that country.

THE Scotch system of allowing a jury, by a vote of the majority, to return a verdict of "not proven" in cases of great doubt, is more sensible than the English system of requiring the concurrence of the entire jury to agree either to the conviction or the acquittal of the accused. The other day, in Edinburg, a woman was tried for the murder of her husband. The witnesses for the prosecution swore that the accused stabbed her husband in the eye with a two-pronged fork, inflicting a wound from which he died. The witnesses for the defense swore as positively that the deceased, while going up stairs, fell upon a basket, one of the canes of which ran into his eye. To reconcile the testimony was impossible, and the jury, by a majority of nine to six, returned a verdict of "Non-proven," whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

CITY MATTERS.

THE PARK QUESTION.

The Vote Yesterday--A Majority Against the Park.

The vote on the City Park question was taken yesterday. The vote was not, by any means, polled, but the returns would show that a large majority is against the Park. There are several wards to hear from, but the vote in these cannot materially change the result. There was very little excitement at the polls, and the people did not seem to fully understand the question.

The following is the vote as far as it has been obtained:

THE VOTE.

Wards.	Against.	For.	Maj.
First.....	227	92	135
Second.....	175	45	130
Third.....	226	23	203
Fourth.....	182	06	176
Fifth.....	258	24	234
Sixth.....	245	11	234
Seventh.....	260	18	242
Eighth.....	155	14	141
Ninth.....	333	19	314
Tenth.....	262	5	257
Eleventh.....	160	6	154
Twelfth.....	385	15	370
Thirteenth.....	239	30	209
Fifteenth.....	290	3	287
Sixteenth.....	274	5	269
Seventeenth.....	274	6	268
Nineteenth.....	142	22	120
Twenty-first.....	8	3	5
Twenty-second.....	6	82	76

There was considerable feeling manifested among the citizens of the Twenty-first ward, on account of the officers not holding an election, and many indignant citizens stated that trouble would grow out of it, as several of them, who are regular voters at every election, wished their names recorded on that question, and have threatened to prosecute the Election Board. So far as heard from, the Park in the second ward is the only one giving a majority in favor of a park. No election was held in the Eighteenth ward.

It Has the Reputation.

There must be something more than the name, or so many of our dealers and millers would not claim to sell the same Flour that Jenkins & Brother sell. Persons wanting the best Flour in the city should buy Jenkins & Bro.'s "Snow Flake, with name in full on all barrels and a view of the Checkered Front, in dealers, on all bags, which cannot be imitated by dealers in Flour. †

ANNEXATION.

The Canadian Press Coming Around.

The other day an annexation meeting was held at Quebec—the first demonstration of public feeling in that city in favor of annexation—and now one of the most intensely British papers in the Dominion, the London *Telegraph*, comes out in an article which is well worthy of a careful perusal, as showing the tendency of public opinion in Canada. We quote it entire, as it appeared in the *Telegraph* of Saturday last:

The more one reflects on the suggestive observations of the London *Standard* in regard to the present and prospective relations of the British American Provinces to the mother country, the more reason there seems to be for coming to the conclusion that they are really getting tired of us on the other side of the water. They say to us in language which we can hardly misinterpret: "If you can only set up for yourselves, we shall be happy to give all the assistance in our power." That is the admonition we received from Sir John Young in his Quebec speech. It is not a pleasing admonition, because we have been as faithful to England and to English interests as England has been to us and our interests. We—speaking for the people of Canada—also remember how the sentiment and soul of our people was stirred up during the Indian mutiny. Our kindred at the heart of the Empire could send help as we did here. Ten regiments could have been raised in a month in the Provinces of Upper Canada alone, to avenge the massacre at Lucknow. We were more British, in that fearful crisis, than the British themselves. Throughout the miserable Trent difficulty, out of which grew the 'Alabama claims,' we adhered to the old flag with a steadfastness, which, considering our exposed condition, has probably no parallel in history. In view of all this, it is not pleasant, certainly, to be told that we are an incumbrance. It only shows that communities, like individuals, get old and get lazy, and that England is beginning to feel that New Zealand, Australia and Canada, having had a liberal nurture for many years, must now look for themselves, and that she be relieved from responsibility. Be it so! If Great Britain desires to resign her dependencies, she must be content to resign her Empire. You cannot, your cake and eat it. Universal power and universal empire mean sacrifice—heavy taxation, heavy burdens on the minds of statesmen, strong endurance—a pluck which shall not succumb to anything or anybody. You are either to continue to be a power, to maintain your power on the earth, or you are to revert to the condition of Venice or of

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

THE cable reports that Mr. BURLINGAME is warmly supported by the Chinese Government, which has sent him its entire approval of the treaty negotiated with the United States. Nevertheless it is probably true that influences are at work in China to weaken the power of this country, and exalt that of England and France.

THE Republicans of Erie county have voted overwhelmingly to retain the Crawford County System in nominating candidates. In Lancaster it has proved a bulwark against the corruptionists; and in Philadelphia its adoption is demanded. Of all the corrupt machines which party leaders ever invented, the Convention and "marking" system is the worst. We wish it might be proclaimed everywhere by Republicans, that they have supported for the last time candidates ground out by this sort of machinery.

THE administration is understood to be casting about for some one to appoint Minister to China. There is no doubting the necessity for a first-rate man to represent the United States among the Celestials. The jealousy of England and France has evidently been stirred by the influence this country has acquired in China, and it will be their policy in every way it is possible to supplant us. It will not be for the want of applicants that the administration will be embarrassed; but it is very questionable whether the right kind of man will be found among them all. But he can be found, and it is better that he should be searched for than that he should search for the place.

IT is creditable to the Republicans of Bedford county that they resist the attempt to impose upon them a second time ALEXANDER H. STUTZMAN for Senator. It will surprise all who known him and are acquainted with his course at Harrisburg, that representatives of the counties of Somerset and Fulton could be induced to consent to his nomination. We can understand why Republicans of the district, wishing to see matters reformed at Harrisburg, will instantly reject the man. They should never consent under any circumstances to his election. It is the duty of Republicans everywhere and on all occasions to resolutely bolt a corruptionist, more especially when by bribery and fraud one of the vilest of the species succeeds in getting a nomination. We believe that this man STUTZMAN is about the last man in existence the Republicans should return to the Senate, and we have no idea that he is going to be elected.

A PEACEFUL COMPETITION.

Discussing the respective resources of Great Britain and the United States, contemplating the almost hopeless efforts of our manufacturers to impress upon the then incompetent Administration a truer conception of the policy which should govern the American people, an advocate of Free Trade, viewing the subject from an English standpoint, in his place in the English Parliament said, "All that we desire is a peaceful competition." Twelve years have elapsed since the spokesman for Sheffield labored to demonstrate that a "peaceful competition" between the two countries could only be secured through the Englishhewn channel of Free Trade. In the interim, we have seen the sceptre of power wrested slowly but surely from the grasp of the English manufacturers. Among the noticeable occurrences of the past eight years, none are more remarkable than the success which has attended the enterprise, energy and perseverance of the American manufacturers of iron and steel. In the last mentioned, especially, the efforts of the manufacturers to produce the higher grades of steel have at last been rewarded by a prompt acknowledgment of the merits of American steel by those who formerly permitted themselves to be influenced by an unfounded prejudice. In view of the occurrences of the last nine years, this condition of affairs cannot fail to prove matter of congratulation to every American citizen who has the welfare of the country at heart, since it proves that the United States have changed from the position of an appendage to European manufacturers to that of successful rivals. The result is also specially gratifying to the advocates of a sound protective policy, inasmuch as it proves that the accidental enforcement of a protective tariff, and the impetus given to the manufacturing interests of the country during the war enabled the American manufacturers to make gigantic strides in the development of our resources. In view of the results, we are sometimes tempted to think that, after all our doubts, and despite the terrible character of the struggle the nation has passed through, the benefits flowing from the rapid development of our vast mineral resources will in the end prove a national blessing more than sufficient to compensate us for the losses incurred in the prosecution of the war. Already the summing up of accounts begins to show in our favor. The manufacturing nations who abetted the rebels as a means to establish free trade, and to retain the dismembered Republic as a consumer of their products, perceive too late their efforts recoiling upon themselves. The prospect must be all the more hopeless to them when they reflect that the past progress of manufacturing in the United States is scarcely a drop in the bucket compared with the unlimited resources to be drawn upon, and which are scarcely defined in fact. The question naturally frames itself to their doubting minds: If the ingenuity, patience and perseverance of the American manufacturers enabled them, in years past, to overcome the difficulties arising from home prejudice, a lack of skilled labor, and a false conception on the part of the Government of the true policy to be pursued in competing with foreign manufactures, what must be the result when they are able to combat us successfully?

Foremost among the nations who have found the United States their best market, is England. As a colony, we gave food to their population and proved a valuable purchaser. As competitors with their ill-fed, ill-cared for laborers, we were simply a convenient friend when elevated to the rank of a Republic. In all attitudes, we were simply viewed as a dealer in products absolutely essential to the well being and prosperity of Great Britain, consequently prudence taught her to rid herself of the wretched and unskilled portion of her population, in the hope that by casting them upon our shores, they would dig sufficient to supply the necessities of the skilled portion remaining behind without materially adding to the development of a dangerous rival. Anything and everything calculated to delay or retard the rapid development of our manifold mineral resources, from the inception of the American Revolution down to the present period, even to actual armed interference in our affairs, has been taken advantage of with a selfish eagerness apparent to the thinking portion of all classes and nations.

One of the practices resorted to by the English manufacturers in particular is deserving of something more than a passing comment, namely, in the exportation of their manufactures to the United States. The position of England with regard to the exportation of her manufactures to this country will be understood by a simple statement of the system pursued by the manufacturers and merchants of Sheffield in times past. To the citizens of Pittsburgh, which to-day is virtually the Sheffield of America, the simple narration of the facts connected with the importation of English steel into this country cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive.

According to the United States tariff the duties payable are as follows on the classes of goods mentioned:

On steel in bars, ingots, sheets, or coils, value 7 cents or less per pound, the duty is 2½ cents per pound.

On steel in bars, &c., value over 7 cents and not over 11 cents per pound, the duty is 3 cents per pound.

On steel in bars, &c., value over 11 cents per pound, the duty is 3½ cents per pound, and 35 per cent.

These provisions, it will be seen, are based upon the actual *market value* or wholesale price of the wares manufactured. In addition to the duties upon cutlery, section 9 of the act of July 28, 1866, requires a commission of not less than five per cent. to be added to the invoice. The regulations also require that there shall be added to the "actual market value or wholesale price of imposts all costs and charges except insurance, including in every case a charge for commissions at the usual rates," in order to fix the dutiable value. These instructions are so explicit as to prevent even the possibility of misapprehension. In order to understand the relative positions of the American and English manufactures at the time the act of July, 1866, was passed, it will be necessary to allude to the condition of affairs prior to the beginning of the war, when the American manufacturers were laboring to overcome the obstacles which for a time prevented them from producing the higher grades of steel.

To illustrate the system adopted by the English manufacturers, it is only necessary to take up a single article, tool steel. Before the war the higher grades of English steel were sold at sixteen and seventeen cents per pound. When the American manufacturers placed an article in the market inviting comparison, the price of the higher grades of English steel was reduced to thirteen cents per pound. During the war, when the premium on gold reached 180, the English manufacturers demanded from forty to forty-two cents per pound (currency), American steel sold for thirty and thirty-two, making a difference of nearly two hundred dollars per ton! But the best illustration is afforded at the present time, when, with fuel, labor and all the expenses attending the manufacture of steel is more than double what they were ten years ago, the American manufacturer is selling his product at the same price he obtained for it before the war. English steel is now sold at nineteen and twenty cents per pound, thus it will be seen that all the encouragement our manufacturers receive is accidental, viz: the difference between the exchange of rates. The reduction of the premium on gold from 33 to 23 or 20 per cent. could not fail to prove disastrous to the American manufacturers.

From 1858, all the steel imported into this country from England was invoiced at from 5 to 6 and 8 per cent. below its market or wholesale value. Steel worth 52 and 54 shillings per cwt. was invoiced at 48 shillings. This practice of marking under the selling rates, it seems, has been the custom of the manufacturers and merchants of England for the past ten years, according to their own confessions. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, discussing the subject, says:

"A question of great importance to the trade of Sheffield and the district arises between the *majority* of our leading manufacturers and the representative of the United States Government with reference to the invoicing of steel and hardware *goods for export* to that country. The point at issue is the reference to the prices at which goods are invoiced, and as to what shall be considered the market value and the wholesale price of the goods prepared (?) for exportation. On the one hand the steel merchants and manufacturers are said to be invoicing their produce *on the terms which they have adopted for at least ten years past*, and which they hold to be a just and reasonable standard, but, on the other hand, the United States authorities appear to be of opinion that the various qualities indicated should be put down at higher figures, and the increased duty paid accordingly."

We are further informed that in consequence of the serious aspect the "dispute" assumed, several of the largest establishments in Sheffield have placed their workmen on short time, and that several extensive orders have been suddenly countermanded. The largest house in Sheffield has stopped the exportation of steel to this country until the question which has arisen between the United States authorities and the manufacturers of Sheffield shall be satisfactorily decided. In the meantime we are informed meetings were held in the town, at which all the leading firms were represented.

The Sheffield press with one voice admit that the agitation of the subject is owing to the "vigor of President GRANT's administration in reforming the American Custom House." The vigor has made itself felt in all directions. Beginning with the abuses which existed in the importations of wines, which were invoiced to this country, *not at the price for which they would have been sold to the Americans in France, but at a lower rate*, (the difference being calculated to represent the advantage a manufacturer would have over a merchant,) the same rule was applied to the manufacturers of Sheffield. The enforcement of the regulations established in our Custom House, *i. e.*, requiring the Sheffield merchant to invoice his goods at the same price he pays for them, it seems will place the long needed stopper upon the unfair means adopted by the English manufacturers and merchants to injure and break down American manufacturers. That this view is correct, we have the testimony of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*:

"When a Sheffield manufacturer of steel exports his own produce to the United States, he has been in the habit of invoicing it to his agent there, *not at the price which he would have charged a fair merchant*] in *Sheffield, but at some lower price*. This practice, which has long prevailed, is now objected to by the Customs authorities of the United States, who insist that the steel manufacturer shall invoice his goods to his agent in New York at the same price as he would charge them to a factor at home."

The unreasonableness of the American authorities in refusing to permit the American people to pay the English manufacturers from five to eight per cent. more than an English or French merchant, or consumer, must be highly provoking, the more especially since this profitable arrangement has not been questioned for at least ten years past." To add to the disgust of the English manufacturers (if that were possible), we are told the matter is further "complicated" by a second difficulty which has arisen concerning the question mooted as to the amount to be added to the invoices of cutlery for commission. Between these perplexing questions, of which it appears there is no hope of an early settlement, John Bull evinces a disposition to pursue a masterly course of inactivity. Should he permit his anger to overcome his selfishness so far as to carry out his present resolve, the partial stoppage of the importation of English steel into this country will, in all probability, become permanent. In the anticipation of this undesired, but long looked for result, let us see what we will gain by the change.

The monthly report of Mr. WALKER, Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States, shows that the trade of Sheffield with the United States for the first quarter of the year ending March 31st, 1869, amounted to a total of £264,890. The tabular statement of exports from Sheffield to this country begins with this item "Steel £114,919, 6s. 7d." The amount of cutlery is given at £71,919. We bought files to the amount of £26,912, tires to the amount of £9,390; tire blooms £4,635; axles £4,309. We invested £2,041 in umbrella ribs, and even indulged in the luxury of English curry combs, and slag waste. The total amount of steel and articles of steel approaches £260,000. Multiply this by four, and it will still fail to show us what we can very well afford to make at home every year, since there is the little matter of the difference between the declared and the actual price of the same articles. It is fair to presume that the "local export trade" of Sheffield, amounting to upwards of $5,000,000 per annum, is a fair sample of the operations of English manufacturers and merchants in a hundred other towns. And yet, it was the spokesman and representative of these manufacturers and merchants who, upon his return from a brief visit to this country, pilloried the American people in these words; "The next respectable thing to dollars, was any venture having their attainment for its end. The more of that worthless ballast, honor and fair dealing, which any man casts overboard from the ship of his good name and good intent, the more ample stowage for dollars. Make commerce one huge lie for dollars." * * * Do anything for dollars."

ONE of the New York railway companies has adopted the theater plan of selling secured seats. A passenger may buy a ticket, at some advance, with a coupon attached, which gives him a seat in the cars. Some of the papers praise this proceeding as if it were an extraordinary concession or favor to travelers. Whereas, every railway company is bound to provide a seat, and generally does, for every passenger at no advance upon the regular rate of fare. The car seats are to be numbered, as at the theaters, and tickets issued to correspond.

THE real leading spirit of Japan now is Satsuma, the Treasurer of the Empire. He is the richest of the native princes, or Daimios; adopts every improvement, arms his followers with breech-loading rifles, has sent as many as fifty young Japanese to be educated in various parts of Europe, and, in a word, is a man of the times. Since his accession to power, the abominable paper money of the country, which foreigners will not accept at all, has gone up in value.

ST LOUIS will be strongly represented in the Keokuk convention. A boat has been engaged by a committee appointed by the delegates, and only delegates and a few friends will go on the boat. One hundred and twenty-five tickets will be issued, one hundred to gentlemen at $20 each and twenty-five to ladies at $10 each, which will include passage to Keokuk and return, also board while at Keokuk (which will be about five days in all.)

ELIHU GREGG, convicted of burning the Preston County Court House, West Virginia, and he who was to have been hung on Friday next, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of appeals of that State.

THE *Citizen and Round Table* seems to be running opposition to Brick Pomeroy's paper. Its tone is no better and its influence is no better. About the only difference is that one is issued daily, the other weekly.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Republican Meeting at Apollo.

The Republicans of Armstrong county opened the campaign last Saturday with an enthusiastic meeting at Apollo, which, notwithstanding the rain storm that prevailed, was largely attended, Samuel Jack, Esq., presided, assisted by S. Whitworth, John Morrow, Jr., Wm. McBryar, John Paul, Capt. Robt. Ellwood, and Simon Truley, Esq., as Vice Presidents, and James H. Chambers as Secretary. Interesting and instructive addresses on the issues of the present campaign, were delivered by Col. C. Comforth, of McKean county, and Col. A. H. Chase, of York county. An attentive correspondent sends us an abstract of the speeches, but lack of space prevents our giving it. It is enough to say that the remarks of both gentlemen were well timed, and were heartily indorsed by all the meeting.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

English papers contain accounts of the murder of an Italian Countess in a night train between Naples and Rome. She was alone in a first class railway carriage, and is supposed to have been shot by an officer who claimed to be in love with her.

It is understood that the New York Central Park Commissioners will grant permission to erect buildings for the World's Fair, next year, on condition that the Park shall not be injured, and the plans for the structure meet the approval of the Commissioners.

A large herd of Texas cattle stampeded from the drovers in Kansas some time ago, and 2,700 of them, as wild as buffaloes, have been roaming over the Republican valley. Many of them will never be found again.

Somewhere in Southern New Jersey the people got the news that the Harvards were winners. The bells were rung and bets paid in that belief.

It is a striking fact, as illustrating the world's progress, that in less than twenty-four hours after the international boat race a thousand journals, published in the English language, at points widely distant from each other in the two hemispheres, were commenting upon the result, with the advantage of knowing the incidents of the contest as fully as if the writers had witnessed it from the Middlesex or the Surry shore.

Dakota territory will soon be knocking at the doors of the Union. Villages are said to be springing up there rapidly. More than five thousand persons have emigrated to the territory this Summer. The present population is reckoned at twenty thousand, and forty-seven thousand acres of land have lately been taken up under the homead and pre-emption laws by the actual settlers.

Four Yankees are trying to buy the Heidsick champagne establishment. As though the New Jersey apple orchards did not furnish enough for American enterprise in the direction of champagne making.

PERSONAL.

Arrangements have been made by the Ohio State Association at Washington, by which citizens of Ohio, in Indiana and Illinois, can be furnished with tickets over the Central Pennsylvania route to the principal points in Ohio, Indianapolis and Chicago, at a reduction on fare, for the purpose of going home to vote at the coming elections. Negotiations are also in progress by Pennsylvanians to secure reduced fares to their State before the election.

Mme. Anna Bishop was one of the passengers on the steamship Idaho, which reached New York on Sunday evening from Liverpool. She has been absent for four years, and has visited during that time China, India, Australia, Egypt and other far-off places.

The New Orleans *Picayune* tunes its lyre to sound the praises of Judah P. Benjamin, his career as a young lawyer, it says, was sudden and meteoric in its brilliancy, and now, in his riper years, learned in his profession, gifted by nature with that persuasive eloquence and amiable manners, possessing a methodical and untiring industry, he presents the extraordinary characteristics of a mental phenomenon.

Says the Saratoga correspondent of the New York *Times*: "Mr. Vanderbilt and his new wife—*thrice* 'well done,' good and faithful servant'—have filled the bill of the gossipers for the past few days. The latter were a great deal disgruntled that such a precious subject should be thrown right under their noses, *tout a fait complet*, without ever a chance to talk it all over beforehand, and subject the good lady and her husband to a fashionable roasting. This may account for some of the *piquant* comments I have been dropped in the way of the most savage excoriation being that the bride does not eat green corn gracefully. This is a cruel leal, to be sure, for I have been waiting for many years to see the person who has grown graceful in this awkward and difficult proceeding."

Henry Crabb Robinson in his diary says: "The Bishop of London told Amyot that when the bishops were first presented to the Queen she received them with all possible dignity and then retired. She passed through a glass door, and, forgetting its transparency, was seen to run off like a girl, as she is. Mr. Quayle, in corroboration of this, told me that lately, asking a maid of honor how she liked her situation, replied, of course, expressed her delight, she said: 'I do think, myself, it is good fun playing Queen.' This is just as it should be. If she had not now the high spirits of a wealthy girl of eighteen, we should have less reason to hope she would turn out a sound, sensible woman at thirty."

Governor Boutwell is at Groton, Mass., engaged in his annual report, and will be in Washington on a few days. There is quite a struggle for the vacancy in his old district, the 7th. The story that Judge Hoar will be a candidate is wholly without foundation. He is wanted in the Cabinet, and does not wish to leave it," says the Springfield *Republican*.

POLITICAL.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the political campaign in California is exciting, the passage and defeat of the Fifteenth Amendment by the next Legislature being the great object in the contest. United States Senators Yates and Kellogg, Republicans, and Hendricks and Thurman, Democrats, and several of the House of Representatives are taking part in the contest.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, formerly a rabid rebel sheet, and still ranking among the foremost Democratic or Conservative Journals of Tennessee, is evidently beginning to comprehend the spirit of the age. The following sensible paragraph from a recent number of that paper is commended to the prayerful consideration of the Pittsburgh *Post*:

Recognize the negro's right to vote, cease to abuse and sneer at him; treat him as a human being, with a soul in his body, and as responsible of the rights and the resentments and frailties of humanity, and he will at once emulate the magnanimity of the white, endeavor to rival them in industry, enterprise and thrift, cultivate amity, educate his children, become honest ads for his family, strive to deserve the confidence of his fellow-men, and, above all, he will never cast his vote to the injury of the white man, who has already, by kindness, won his love and trust.

The political campaign in Iowa will be short and vigorous. The election takes place on the 12th of October. The State officers to be chosen are a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republican ticket is headed by Samuel Merrill and Madison M. Walden, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively. They are both men who rendered honorable service in the Union army, and Colonel Merrill will also have the prestige of having served a very successful gubernatorial term, he being the present incumbent. The Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court is Hon. John F. Dillon, the present Chief Justice of the State. In opposition to this array, the Democrats lead off with "Colonel" George Gillespy for Governor. His title is of the brevet kind, but can hardly be called *honorary*, for it was won in the Copperhead Legion. The "Colonel" is one of the most pronounced fossils of a fossilized party. The Democrats made an attempt to introduce the whisky question into the canvass, but it has been unsuccessful, and there are no State issues pending of importance.

Miscegenation Among the F. F. V's.

About the middle of August, W. O. George, of Richmond, Virginia, died intestate, leaving an estate valued at $100,000, to which there are several blood relations claiming heirship. He was understood to be unmarried; but, to the surprise of everybody, a Philadelphia lawyer made his appearance in Richmond last Saturday, and created a sensation in legal circles by exhibiting what purported to be a certificate of the marriage of deceased to a colored woman, formerly of Richmond, but since the war a resident of Philadelphia. This woman has grown children, nearly white, of whom, it is claimed, the deceased was the father. The marriage between the parties, it is asserted, was solemnized some time last year. The relatives and friends of the deceased deny that any such marriage ever took place, and, as the woman is bold in the assertion of her claims as widow of the deceased, and that the alleged marriage made the children legitimate, a suit will doubtless follow in the United States Court.

CALIFORNIA has at length started a company to work her iron mines. The locality selected is in Gold and Mohawk Valleys, (Sierra and Plumas counties,) and the capital stock of the company is fixed at $1,200,000. It need hardly be stated that with California prices for labor, the ore must contain rich coming to yield returns. The report of Baron F. V. Richthofen states that it is "the best quality of iron ore which is known to exist." It consists altogether of magnetic iron ore, the purest quality of which will yield close on fifty per cent. of metal, while the richest assays at from sixty to sixty-five per cent. There is an abundance of water and timber lands in the neighborhood, and the enterprise promises to be a success.

DR. LUSHINGTON, Lady Byron's legal adviser, is not dead. He was born in 1782 and is consequently now eighty-seven years of age. His able family is of Kentish origin. Other members of it are the Judge's son, Mr. Vernon Lushington, a distinguished admiralty barrister, and his nephews, Sir Henry Lushington, an Indian judge, and Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, C. C. B. It is suggested that if Mrs. Stowe's story does not accord with the piece of news which influenced him to advise Lady Byron not to return to her husband, he should say so. Silence would imply it does so accord, but the facts would still remain that Lady Byron was the source in both cases.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says Gov. Geary has responded to the request of the committee on the removal of the capitol for appointment of delegates to the ensuing convention on that subject, by informing them that he is not for removing the capitol before the national debt is paid. He therefore declines to appoint delegates.

THE apple crop in New York this year is likely to be poor. Every second or third year the crop is well nigh a failure; the year that the trees are prolific the buttons for the future crop seem to be blighted, and a light product or none at all is sure to follow the next year. Apples were abundant in 1868, and are to be scarce enough in most distr.cts this season.

Mr. Smalley and the International Boat Race.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The *Chronicle* of the 30th inst., cautioned its readers against trusting too implicitly in the reports of Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, in reference to the late boat race between Harvard and Oxford, and characterized him as "a thorough Englishman" and as writing "under a prejudice against the Harvard oarsman."

In commenting upon the above in the COMMERCIAL of the 31st inst., you speak of Mr. Smalley as on the contrary "a thorough Yankee." That your opinion is correct, no one who has read that gentleman's letter on general topics can for a moment doubt. We hazard the assertion that Mr. Beverly Johnson can bear witness to the fact that Mr. Smalley views most subjects from an intensely American stand-point. But you have mistaken in speaking of him as "a Harvard boy"—though he was for a short time a student at the Law School in Cambridge, he is an alumnus of Yale College, a graduate of the Class of 1852.

As regards the charge of prejudice in his criticisms upon the Harvard crew, we, in common with your contemporary, cannot avoid detecting it, and prejudice, this time, not in favor of his countrymen. Perhaps the remembrance that in twelve rowing contests between Yale and Harvard, the latter has been eight times victorious, and this year beat Yale with her second best crew, has helped to check Mr. Smalley's ardor in the late race on the Thames. At all events, it has been evident to Harvard men throughout the country that from the time the American crew first arrived in London, the *Tribune's* English correspondent has shown no enthusiasm whatever, and they have received his reports *cum grano salis*. As the day fixed upon for the race drew near, and the Englishmen saw more and more of the Americans, when practicing upon the river, even those journals who had at first spoken sneeringly of our style began to admit that after all the crews were more evenly matched than they had thought, and that the race would be an exciting one. The London *Daily News* believed the chances were quite even, but from first to last Mr. Smalley's criticisms were like a wet blanket. The result to-day has proved that his predictions of defeat for the Americans were correct, but we think you will agree with us in the opinion that the contest was a close one, closer than the English public supposed it would be, and sufficiently close to have justified Mr. Smalley in expressing a faint hope of victory for Harvard had he sincerely desired their success.

We take pleasure in saying, however, that if he for one allowed his individual college prejudices to influence him, such was not the case with Yale men generally, whether graduates or undergraduates. On the contrary they were loud in their praises of Harvard's pluck, and heartily wished the crew the success their courage deserved.

HARVARD.

PITTSBURGH, August 31, 1869.

Scientific Spice.

At the meeting of the American Scientific Association, at Salem, Mass., on Wednesday last, quite a scene occurred when Dr. J. S. Grimes undertook to read a paper containing the following remarkable theory:

"The ocean once covered the globe; the continents, with their present outlines, rose from the bottom of the sea more than three miles, and came within a few hundred feet of the surface of the sea, within reach of the waves, before any of the present mountains were created. The waves, beating upon the rising borders, abraded them, and the sediment, being deposited on a continent near the border, produced depressions, and these, by reaction, produced elevations."

Before Mr. Grimes had got through with his reading, he was interrupted by the Chairman, Prof. Agassiz, who said the meeting was pressed for time, and that Mr. Grimes didn't "understand the elementary principles of geology." Mr. Grimes pathetically remarked that Prof. Agassiz wanted "to bring back the days of the Inquisition." Prof. A. said that it was his business to see that "the time was not needlessly frittered away." Mr. Grimes asked, sarcastically, "If this theory had been adopted by the geologists of the last thirty years?" Prof. Agassiz good naturedly responded that "he did not care whether it had or not." Prof. Hall then knocked Mr. Grimes's theory into smithereens, and the meeting proceeded to more important matters.

THE latest theory developed by the Byron scandal is that his lordship went to sleep one night and dreamed that Mary Chaworth was his sister, and being given to talking in his dreams was overheard by her ladyship, who supposed that he referred to Augusta Leigh. This is adding to the bitterness of the situation. In order to defend the reputation of one lady it is found necessary to asperse the memory of another, and as each new actor is trotted out to take a share in the domestic drama, he or she is also required to take a slice of the dirt grace. If Lord Byron had dreamed that his grandmother was a rhinoceros, or that his fleshly roof was Cleopatra's needle, it would have afforded just as intelligent an explanation as the theory above propounded.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.

JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER McLEAN, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—J. H. COLLIER.

SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.

CLERK OF COURTS—GEORGE BROWNE.

RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

TREASURER—J. P. HENNINGTON.

REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

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Would You Give Tone to the Digestive Organs?
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For All Diseases of the Stomach or Liver
DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS ARE UNSURPASSED.

DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS can be had at any Druggists.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

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☞ Strength and quality guaranteed. Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

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PARASOLS and SUN UNBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.
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W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

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New Fall Goods,

JUST OPENED.

DARK PRINTS,

VERY CHOICE STYLES.

WIDE DARK CHINTZES,

At 25 Cents Per Yard.

Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Black Mohair Lustres.
Irish, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Black, Brown and Mixed Water-Proof Cloth.
English Water Proof Cloth, at $2 00 per yard, a very superior article.

White, Red and Gray Flannels,

FULL EXTRA BARRED FLANNELS,

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Osgood's Fifth Reader,
Burtt's English Grammar,
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Dean's Primary Arithmetic,
Dean's Intellectual Arithmetic,
Dean's Intermediate Arithmetic,
Dean's Public School Arithmetic,
Guyot's Primary Geography,
Guyot's Elementary Geography,
Guyot's Intermediate Geography,
Guyot's Common School Geography,
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Robinson's New Elementary Algebra,
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AND

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Warder, Mitchell & Co., Cast in the Frame

M'SHERRY GRAIN DRILL.

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In complete repair (the Hot Blast and Blowing Apparatus being entirely new), and

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CHOCOLATES—250 BOXES BAKER'S and Webb & Trombly's assorted Chocolates, for sale by

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200 CASES

PRIME NEW PEAS, IN CANS.

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1,000 cases NEW TOMATOES, choice quality. For sale by

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50 CASKS PRIME ZANTE CURRANTS. Just received by

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500 boxes Layers;
100 boxes Valencia, and
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DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
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New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
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The Daily Commercial.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

An Unfashionable Month—Nothing to Wear—Indication of what Will be Worn—A Genuine Trousseau—Weather Round at Stewart's.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September, 1869.

Of fashion, as fashion, there is nothing to say for this month; all the fashion writers, and all the fashion magazines to the contrary notwithstanding. Anything new or original is not to be found, and the great *modistes*, and other people who are supposed to know are simply at their wits' end to give satisfactory answers to the crowd of questions that, anticipating the season, and desirous of getting the fall sewing done, pour down upon them like an avalanche.

It is true that fall styles are sold and fall goods are exhibited, but they are the refuse of last season and are sold at reduced prices to that class of thrifty persons who care more for economy than fashion and cannot see the use of paying double the price for a fabric or a design because it is "new."

INDICATION OF WHAT WILL BE WORN.

The walking suit, a trifle shorter than has been worn during the past season, may be relied upon, trimmed heavily with rniche of the same shade, with black velvet or with bindings and pipings, upon a vandyked edge.

Black ribbon velvet will be very largely worn both with suits and house dresses. It is to be made perfectly plain with a demi-train and ornamented with braces of broad ribbon velvet, which cross on the shoulders with square bows, and finished at the back with double square bow and pendent loops.

Or the body may be opened in front, worn with a chemisette and the revers, and cuffs faced with velvet of the same shade as the material, corded upon the edge with satin to match; still again, close the body and instead of the revers and a "sailor" collar and cuffs of velvet piped in the same way, and you have a choice of three styles all equally novel and fashionable.

The combination of black with white has been reversed and promises this season to be more in vogue than ever. Rich black silks are trimmed with black and white pique and white satin folds, and pipings.

Edges cut out in vandykes have taken the place of ruffles to some extent, and are more appropriate to thick trimming materials.

Trains will be worn on evening dresses, but the skirts when the material is rich and costly will be very little trimmed. Bodies are still cut square and high upon the shoulder; a standing ruff of lace not infrequently takes the place of a chemisette and a necklace or handsome locket pendent from black velvet hanging upon the neck, but the style is only becoming to a full round figure, with beautiful arms, as the sleeves are short and only finished with a ruff of lace at the elbows.

There is no change at present in the cut of skirts nor in the size of loops worn with short dresses. The latter are still restricted to about seventy-five inches at the base; it is not unlikely, however, that while this size is adhered to for the remainder of the year, another spring may see a change in the somewhat larger styles worn in London and Paris. One of the questions most frequently asked and most difficult to answer is, "What will be worn to complete suits?" In all probability the polonaise will be revived again this fall and winter; it is as sensible and comfortable a garment, so much better arranged to hide materials than two skirts, and the small basque that I sincerely hope it will. In cloth, small double and triple capes, pinked out, will be fashionable, and these might be added with very good effect to the Polonaise if there be such a thing, or water-proof cloth.

For those who cannot afford many changes in fancy costumes, a good serviceable material is the most important item in a fall and winter suit and for best there is nothing as good, so lady-like and always useful as black silk trimmed with the material silked in puffles and folds or the edge cut out in vandykes, bound and piped with black silk, one deep ruffle, headed with a vandykes (point up) being allowed for the under skirt.

A point worth remembering is that the ruffles worn on the top of the sleeves are no longer turned down upon the arm, but are turned up towards the shoulders.

Reman scarfs striped in rich colors, but in fine lines upon black cashmere grounds and finished with deep fringe and tassels containing all the colors of the stripes, are arranged in various picturesque ways, over suits for cool weather. Scotch plaid shawls will be in vogue for the same purpose as the cold season advances. The Caledonian cloak of English water-proof is an improvement on our ulsterine. It perfectly envelopes the figure, has sleeves with cuffings and ruffles at the waist, a small round hood, and is cut high on the shoulders, giving a fine bust, and fitting handsomely. It is very comfortable and thoroughly protective.

A REAL TROUSSEAU.

The following are the genuine figures of a very moderate outfit furnished a young lady by order from a New York establishment. It may be stated, however, that the parties supplying it said they should not like to get up another at that price, in any respect. An approximate estimate, however, for hundreds of other young women who are contemplating matrimony, and outfits in the future. The list, it will be seen, does not include under-clothing.

Veil and orange flowers	$20 00
Tartan dress	35 00
Slippers	4 00
Gloves	2 25
Grey pongee	10 00
Hat and veil	10 00
Kid boots	7 50
Gloves	2 25
Balmoral	5 00
Reception silk	85 00
Gloves	2 25
French Popin Suit	60 00
Boots	8 00
Gloves	2 25
Bridal Bonnet	15 00
White Dress	20 00
Lace Shawl	30 00
Plaid	12 00
Two Lace Sets	11 00
Two Handkerchiefs	8 00
Parasol Lace Cover	15 00
Ribbon Sash	7 00
One-half dozen Collars and Cuffs	4 25
Linen Over-dress	12 00
Opera Cloak	20 00
Black Cloth Gaiters	7 50
Hoop Skirt	2 50
Saratoga Trunk Cover, &c	25 00
Fan	6 00
Total	$508 25

WEATHER ROUND AT STEWART'S.

Stopping in at Stewart's on my way home the other afternoon, it suddenly grew dark and commenced raining heavily; there was no help for it. I was weather bound, I could not ride across town as no cars go in that direction, and the luxury of a carriage on the occasion of such a small *contretemps* was not to be thought of. The loss of one hour or more of time was the great source of my regret until one of the gentlemen present suggested that I should utilise it by taking a journey through the establishment.

To this I assented, and we took our seats in a carpeted, handsomely mirrored and cushioned car, and were rapidly but with little perceptible motion landed on what I conceived to be the top floor, until I found there were two more above us.

I am not going to either weary, or entertain my readers with the exact number of feet contained in this enormous pile, nor the size of its square which the whole building will occupy, when Gompil's former great art gallery (now in process of demolition) has disappeared, the structure is complete. Measurements convey ideas to my mind only by comparison, and it will, therefore, be sufficient to say, that each floor would contain a dozen ordinary sized farm houses, barns, poultry houses, and all, and that there are eight floors including the basement.

It is now altogether the largest and most complete commercial house in the world; what it will be when the area of several more large stores is added to it, it tires one to think. My object, however, in writing this paragraph is not to eulogise Mr. Stewart or his enterprise, but simply: note his one of the extraordinary facts of the day and give some idea of his store, and what he is doing to bring about their accomplishments.

Eighteen years ago, when he was about enlarging his down town store, a gentleman, a merchant, said to him,

"Is it safe to do this, Mr. Stewart? don't you know that you are a single man?"

"Yes," said Mr. Stewart, "I am aware of that, but I don't do business on that basis—my method is not to obtain popularity, but to compel people to buy of me."

The merchant never saw Mr. Stewart again until a few days ago, and then looking round on the vast result, he reminded him of their conversation of eighteen years before, and acknowledged that the principle must have been sound. As a man Mr. Stewart is not to-day more popular to-day than he was eighteen years ago. He is the terror of all the small dealers whom he undersells and outbuys, but he is also their oracle; he is the regulator of prices, and it is a fact that ladies will appreciate that, if Mr. Stewart should die to-morrow, prices of dry goods would go up twenty-five per cent.

Of course he has recognized the modern idea of ready-made clothing for women and children, and within the small township of space which success has placed at his disposal, he aims to supply not only the material for all kinds of garments but the garments themselves, of every kind and grade adapted to everybody's wants and everybody's purse. The floor, by one of the windows of which we are still standing, looking down upon the attics of the house opposite, is devoted to the manufacture of ladies' and children's outfits. From four to six hundred girls and women are employed in this department, and the demand would be such that the number might be tripled if the work was properly superintended, and the primary idea fully carried out.

To this requires a woman as well as a man; it requires a woman of great natural capacity, with the experience of a mother, the taste of a lady, the perception of an artist, the tact and judgment of a financier, and the energy of Susan B. Anthony. Some such woman is, perhaps, scouring knives in her little back kitchen, but the world and Mr. Stewart know nothing of her, and his great design, therefore, of supplying all the women in the world with well made and well fitting garments, at a reasonable cost, is therefore marred and rendered imperfect by being entrusted to half a dozen incompetent superintendents. It is true, however, that even now a lady can go to Stewart's and fit herself from head to foot, and can supply a family of children with many useful articles, but the departments are not properly systematised, the lines of goods are not complete, the garments are not well graded, and there are no complete outfits for ladies, children and infants, of different styles and prices, which could be sent at once to the purchaser what could be obtained for a given sum.

It is an heretical opinion to advance I know, but I must say it, the days of family sewing are numbered. Fifty years from now it will be as rare for women to make the garments of a family at home as it is now for them to spin linen. There is no reason why manufacturing houses should not supply every article worn at cost of material and labor. Labor being graded not by the old methods, but by the application of the sewing machines, and other modern labor saving inventions.

In fact, this is already the case with old garments here and there; very neat, well cut, and well fitting clothes can be obtained from a dollar each; drawers do., but no night dresses were to be found corresponding with these in style and price, and as the public make up the difference in quality does not correspond with the difference in cost.

But to return to our expedition. The sky had already cleared when we descended in the luxuriously appointed coach; more luxurious than the famous drawing-room coaches of the Central road. It was time to leave, but our guide insisted on paying a visit to the carpet manufacturing department, and seeing the operation of sewing carpets by railway. Seven heavy sewing machines, which sew over and over, and through and through, at the same time, are affixed to a little "low backed car," and pieced upon seven different lengths of carpet. The operator seats him, or herself, in the car and travels rapidly down the length of the seam or he tracks, sewing it more substantially than could possibly be done by hand, and at the rate of from four to seven thousand yards per day, thus enabling the house in busy seasons to turn out two or three thousand yards of made carpet every day, and thus supply customers with great promptness and facility.

"Oh, dear me," said a lady near by, "only think how many poor girls this throws out of employment. "Madam," said I, thinking how I once broke my back over the long heart-rending seam of a parlor carpet, "I am glad they are thrown out of such employment."

I am sure she thought I was a horrid wretch, and I was busy thinking of the happy future when California will grow as plenty of grass, white grapes, and other fruits which now we only look at wishfully as we pass the windows of the foreign fruit stores. When Mr. Stewart will empty our work-baskets of everything but the stocking and the bright carpets of thousands of cheerful sitting-rooms will be as commonly sewed by railway as the fabric is now woven in the looms.

I do not know Mr. Stewart. I have never spoken to him personally, but I know he is n-nally considered a "hard" man. He does not send his employees in summer on pic-nics, nor give them entertainments in winter. He does not like personal appeals to his sympathies, and he makes as close a bargain as he can, and expects people to stick to it; nevertheless, I am not sure but in his own way he is a benefactor. What he will not do for an individual he is doing for thousands; he is building on the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fourth avenue a monster hotel, which will accommodate nearly all the women in the city of New York. There working girls and working women will find a comfortable home at a price that they can pay. The restaurant will be for the use of these and all other women, and will furnish good meals at minimum prices, but men will have no part nor lot in it; it will be for women only.

Knowing the difficulties that women have to encounter in every effort to earn, they must feel a life of independent labor not only from want of opportunity, but want of habit, and training and sympathy, will ever make struggle, I cannot help thanking Mr. Stewart with all my heart for this great gift which he extends to the most needy class of God's creatures. It is another evidence that great wealth in new hands is going to be employed by an individual for his single use and benefit. He can use but so much, he can carry nothing away, and the part of the wise man or woman who possesses great means is therefore to emulate the example of Girard, of Astor, of Peabody, of Cooper, of Vassar, of Stewart, and build their own monuments of more imperishable material than mere stone and mortar.

JENNIE JUNE.

AUCTION SALES

Good Country Residence AT AGNEW STATION, AT AUCTION.

On Monday, September 6, at 11 o'clock.

Will be sold on the premises, the present Residence of Mr. Agnew, at Agnew Station, between Glendale and Bagdville. There are about 11 Acres of Ground, laid out in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Garden, 1,200 Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c. The House is a two-story Frame, containing 9 Rooms, substantial in construction and pleasant in appearance. Large Spring Water in the House. Barn, Spring House, Coal House, and Tenant House within calling distance of the Dwelling. The river view is exceedingly fine. The railway station is right on the ground. Eight trains to and from the city daily; time, 30 minutes. Parties contemplating buying a Country Place, will do well to give this property and sale their special attention, as similar opportunities rarely occur. Visitors invited to examine prior to the sale. Possession given in sixty days, as the owner moves at that time. Terms will be made very liberal. Passengers from the city for the sale will take train at Federal street, at 8:30 or 9:30.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Robert H. Patterson & Co., CORNER OF Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF *Imported Dry Goods.*

MESSRS. J. H. & W. CREIGTON WILL SELL THROUGH BUNTING DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, AT THEIR STORE, NOS. 232 AND 234 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, the balance of the season's importation, better-class brand-sound goods:

Cases Italians and Canvas Paddings,
Cases Ginghams, Velvets, Velveteens,
Cases Hamacks and Shirting Linens,
5,000 lbs. Caldwell's & Cobden's Patent Thread,
3,000 Pieces White Goods,
7,200 Dozen Napkins,
5,000 Dozen Linen Handkerchiefs,
500 Dozen Shirt Fronts.

We will also offer our usual extensive line of Domestics, Woolens, Dress Goods, Silks, &c.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., Auct's, PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALE of Hospital Bedding, Clothing, DRESSINGS, &C.

ASST'T MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 30, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Hospital, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, consisting of Bedding, Clothing and Dressings, among which will be found the following, viz: 3,000 Bed sacks, 2,500 Blankets, 4,000 Counterpanes, 4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, 4,500 Hair Pillows, 5,000 Pillow Cases, 3,000 Linen Sheets, 15,000 Drawers, 25,000 Shirts, 3,000 Socks, 10,000 dozen Roller Bandages, Sponges, Cotton and Woolen Tape, Picked Lint, Cotton Wadding, Red Flannel, Saddlers' Silk, Linen Thread, 14,000 pounds Condensed Milk, 20,000 pounds Beef Extract.

All of the above articles are new and never have been used. Catalogues containing full particulars ready ten days before sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE FOR $10,000—The property 34 Anderson street, Allegheny, will be sold for $10,000, which is a decided bargain. Lot 22x145. House is three-story, Pressed Front, Three Steps, Vestibule, Wide Hall, Double Parlor, large Dining Room, Kitchen, Wash-house, Bath; 3 large and 4 small Bed-rooms. Good, deep, dry Cellar. Possession on September 20. A very attractive House at a very attractive price.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

tf

NOTICE. LARGE SALE OF IRON.

DEPOT Q. M. OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., August 16, 1869.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Depot, at JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., ON Wednesday, 22d Day of September, '69,

A LARGE LOT OF IRON, consisting of various sizes, as follows, viz:

About 28,885 lbs band iron, of the following sizes, viz:

2½x3-16 in.	2½x3-16 in.	2½x⅝ in.	11x3-16 in.
2½x⅜ "	3½x3-16 "	3½x¼ "	4½x3-16 "
2½x7-16 "	3½x¼ "	3½x⅜ "	4½x7-16 "
3½x3-16 "	4 x3-16 "	4½x¼ "	5 x3-16 "
3½x¼ "	4 x¼ "	4½x⅜ "	5 x¼ "
2 x3-16 "	4½x3-16 "	2 x¼ "	2½x¼ "
2½x¼ "	2½x3-16 "	2 x⅜ "	2½x⅜ "
2½x⅜ "	3 x3-16 "	2½x¼ "	3 x¼ "
3 x¼ "	3½x3-16 "	2½x⅜ "	3½x¼ "
3 x⅜ "	3½x¼ "	3 x⅜ "	3½x⅜ "

About 54,098 lbs round iron of the following sizes, viz:

¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
⅞ "	1⅛ "	1⅜ "	1⅝ "

About 20,410 lbs square iron of the following sizes, viz:

⅝ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
¾ "	1⅛ "	1⅜ "	1⅝ "
⅞ "	1¼ "	1½ "	2 "

About 27,000 lbs nail rod round iron.
About 7,066 lbs oval iron.
About 100 tons mahleable tire iron.
About 200 tons wagon tire iron.
Terms of Sale—Cash.
By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. A. POTTER, Bvt. Brig. Gen. & Q. M. U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 198 Second avenue, containing 7 Rooms, Washhouse and Bath Room, slate hood, Marble Mantle, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Fixtures complete. Lot 24x65 feet. Immediate possession given if desired. For further information inquire of JOHN McG WOODS, At Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, adjoining City Gas Works.

A HOME FOR EVERY MAN, CHEAP.

Any person wishing to invest in land in the Valley of Virginia will find that it will be to their interest by calling on P. V. RITE, at Hotel Rite, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, or by letter addressed to me at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Also, I have some very desirable Surface, for Timber, situated at Rite's Station. Also, a number of Building Lots, at the same station. I am desirous of building up this place, and will therefore sell on reasonable easy terms. There are also about 23's Acres of ground with river front and Railroad passing through, near the station, suitable for a Manufactory. Terms made to suit purchasers. Come and see or address by letter as above.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, August 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR PAVING AND CURBING SMALLMAN STREET, From Twenty sixth to Twenty eighth street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, September 6th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, August 23, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, CURBING AND PAVING Thirty-ninth street, from Butler street to the Allegheny river, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 2, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the Ewalt Street Bridge Company, as authorized by law, will commence the construction of their Bridge across the Allegheny river, opposite Ewalt street, (now Forty-third street), Pittsburgh, and that during the time of such construction, viz: from the present date until December 1, 1869, navigation of said river, will be necessarily obstructed at the points where the piers of said Bridge are to be located, to wit: At points 239.478 and 717 feet distant, respectively, from high water mark on the Pittsburgh side of said river.

FELIX A. SLATAPER, Civil Engineer.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1869.

EDUCATIONAL.

ORGAN AND PIANO ACADEMY, 31 FERRY STREET.

Mr. H. ROHBOCK continues to receive Pupils of all grades.

Terms—Twenty four Dollars per Quarter of Twelve Weeks.

Three most excellent Pianos and the largest size Pedal Organ are in use.

EAST LIBERTY INSTITUTE, (Late Calvary Church Parish School.)

This School having successfully completed its First Year, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1st, under its new title.

In addition to its former Corps of Teachers, a Lady of high culture and experience in teaching has been engaged as Assistant to the Principal, and every facility will be afforded for thorough instruction in all the branches of a solid and polite education.

Circulars may be had at the various City Book Stores. Terms moderate.

B. B. KILLIKELLY, Jr., PRINCIPAL.

REV. J. D. WILSON, Rector.

NEWELL INSTITUTE, 255 AND 257 PENN STREET,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Terms, $10 per Session of Five Months. No extra charges, except for French and Music. Applicants to be able to read easily.

The BOYS' SCHOOL ROOMS, in No. 267, have been recently enlarged and very much improved. The Course of Study qualifies for entrance into any College. Thorough teaching is given in those studies relating to business, such as SPELLING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, COMPOSITION, &c. German Classes daily. The character of the School is a guarantee for its best, vigorous teaching. The Teachers are Messrs. NEWELL, MACRUM, BURCHFIELD, SLOANE and MORGAN.

The School Room for the YOUNG LADIES are in No. 255 Penn street. The Rooms are spacious and elegant. The Principal, Mr. J. R. NEWELL, will be assisted by Miss SPENCER, Miss E. M. LIGGETT, late of Vassar College, and Miss WATKINS, already known in the community as an able teacher. The two Departments, Junior and Senior, embrace the usual course pursued in such institutions.

The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT will be under the care of Prof. DE HAM and Miss STEBBINS. Prof. DE HAM'S charges are $25 per quarter, and Miss STEBBINS, $15 per quarter. Both are known as strictly first-class Teachers of Music. The Ladies' School now offers every advantage which can be secured by faithful teaching and most desirable surroundings.

The Principal may be seen daily at 255 Penn st, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence MONDAY, September 13th, 1869. Miss HANNAH E. DAVIS, Principal; Miss EMMA E. HAZLETT, Associate Principal.

Professor ECKERT has charge of the Musical Department.

Circulars giving particulars may be obtained at the principal Book stores in both cities.

Referring to Circulars it will be seen that all the ornamental as well as common branches of a thorough education will be taught.

Miss DAVIS will be in attendance at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 12 o'clock each day. MWS

Pittsburgh Female College.

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pres't.

A strictly Select Ladies' School for Boarders and Day Pupils. The leading Female College in the State and one of the first in the West. Superb Buildings, with all the modern improvements.

Every Private Room and Hall and Study Room covered with Carpets and Mattings.

The Institution has full Collegiate powers and privileges and grants diplomas to all who complete the English or Classical Course, and to those who pursue selected course of study. *Twenty-two Teachers.* Every department made a specialty.

Parents are earnestly requested to call and make themselves acquainted with the excellent accommodations and unsurpassed facilities. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 1. Send for Catalogue.

M. SIMPSON, Pres. Trustees.

WILLARD SCHOOL, 28 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street.

The next Session will begin WEDNESDAY, September 1st, and continue Forty Weeks. The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For thoroughness of Discipline and extended Course of Study this School is nowhere excelled.

Parents can place their sons here in the fall assurance that they will be most thoroughly and faithfully instructed in their several studies.

Applicants for admission will apply at the School Room.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this School begins SEPTEMBER 6TH, 9 A. M., in its New Rooms, 293 LIBERTY STREET, (Keystone Bank Building).

Applications for admission or Pupils may be made at the School Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. It is very desirable that all Pupils present on the first day of the Term.

Persons having Sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,

Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.

MISS M. MARKHAM, (Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute), WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869,

At the Rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 SIXTH STREET, (late St. Clair).

Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information relating to the School may be obtained of Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy, AT Chester, Delaware County, Pa., (FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

The Eighth Annual Session commences THURSDAY, September 2. The Buildings, &c., will be ready complete in all their appointments. Very thorough instruction in English, Ancient and Modern Languages. Two Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy preside, and their time exclusively to the Department of Mathematics and Engineering. Careful attention is given to the Morals and Religious Culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of CHAS. PAULSON, Esq., 40 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or of

Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA Military Academy, AT EVERGREEN HAMLET, NEAR PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Fourth Year commences WEDNESDAY, September 15.

For terms, &c., apply either at the Academy, or by letter, addressed to the Principal,

Col. T. P. LEHMANN, ALLEGHENY, PA.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY,

Prof. C. W. BURNS, A. M., Principal, WILL REOPEN Wednesday, September 8th, 1869.

CLASSICAL ACADEMY.

MR. WM. H. WAKEHAM, (a well known and successful Teacher), having returned from the East, will resume his professional duties by opening a Select School for Boys preparing for College or Business. Fall Term will begin on MONDAY, September 6th, in a handsome suite of rooms, lately fitted up over the Allegheny Savings Bank, on Federal street, Allegheny city. Apply to Principal, at his former residence, 37 Union avenue, Allegheny.

WM. H. WAKEHAM.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, TROY, NEW YORK.

Very thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Re-opens September 8. For Annual Register giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. *Per* circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT, and making our Flour entirely from it.

Pearl Three-star Green Brand—choice Pastry and Fancy Flour, made from Selected White Winter Wheat.

Pearl Two Star Blue Brand—the best Family Flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

Pearl One Star Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, but high ground and good milling. Also,

As a cheap Flour it takes the lead of any in the market. Our Cleaning Machinery is unsurpassed by any in the country.

See that all sacks are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

B. T. KENNEDY & BRO., Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY, just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS, Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat,

ECLIPSE MILLS, A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS, Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO., PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! AT WHOLESALE BY LITTLE & BAIRD, 112 AND 114 SECOND AVENUE,

The LARGEST and FINEST Stock in the city—all grades and kinds. Fresh Arrival.

Sold at Eastern Prices.

We will suit Buyers in Teas and GENERAL GROCERIES.

CALL.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Safe Deposit Company, OF PITTSBURGH,

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, January 24, 1867,

FOR THE SAFE-KEEPING OF Bonds and Other Securities, GOLD AND SILVER,

Silver Plate, Books, Records, Diamonds and Valuables of all Descriptions,

UNDER GUARANTEE AND FOR THE RENTING OF SAFES IN ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

President.....WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President.....HENRY LLOYD.

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Secretary and Treasurer,

S. F. VON BONNHORST.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. YARKIRK.....Vice President.
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Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States on most favorable terms.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds,

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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John Dunlap, A. Bardley,
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Samuel M. Kier, J. Knox,
John G. Rahm, Jas. McDonald,
&c John F. Drake.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALE S IN EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

Pacific Railway Gold Loan.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

SPEER'S Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes. Also,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine, FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the Juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country, is invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and united to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine. Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine. Weakly Persons find a Benefit by its use.

Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Sambucus Wine Bitters. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

A. SPEER'S Vineyard, New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York.

Apple Parers, Apple Parers.

I HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing MACHINES,

Which I invite all to call and see for themselves.

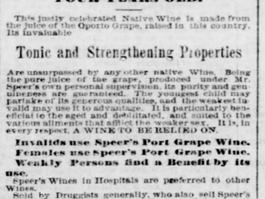
The Paring, Coring and Slicing Machine takes only three turns of the crank to Pare, Core and Slice an ordinary sized Apple.

Dried Apples sell higher when Sliced with this Machine than when quartered with the old process.

Also, I have a full assortment of LIGHTNING and TURN-TABLE APPLE PARERS.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by JAMES BOWN, 136 WOOD STREET.

PRINTING, MANILLA, ROOFING, BALING, HARDWARE AND GLASS PAPERS, Manufactured and Sold by Frazier, Metzger & Co., 82 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.



DWELLING HOUSES FITTED FOR Gas and Water, AT LOWEST RATES. PHILLIPS & CLULEYS, No. 110 WATER STREET.

NOTICE TO THE CHEESE TRADE.

90 cases Young America;
75 boxes English Gloucester, mild;
75 boxes English Cheshire, mild;
50 boxes New York Factory, mild;
50 boxes New York Goshen, mild;

In store and arriving, for sale with full stock of Groceries. H. RIDDLE, Liberty street.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY, DEALERS IN PEACH HILL Roofing Slate.

ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF SLATE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Office and Yard, Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts., OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

SLATE. THE Twin City SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

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JOHN S. LOVE, DEALER IN Blue Mountain, Vermont, AND PEACH BOTTOM Roofing Slate.

OFFICE AND YARD, Corner Penn and Tenth Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited and promptly attended to.

SLATE. J. S. NEWMYER, OFFICE AND YARD, 43 SEVENTH AVENUE.

EVERY VARIETY OF *ROOFING SLATE.*

Special attention given to Laying Slate. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

Cement, Cement.

HAWS' CELEBRATED IMPROVED HYDRAULIC CEMENT WORKS, AT JOHNSTOWN, PA.

This Cement is warranted to be superior to any manufactured in the United States for Hydraulic purposes equal to any in the market. Contractors and others furnished by car load or otherwise, prices lower than any other Cement of same quality. We are also manufacturers of Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Ground and RIVE CLAY. The capacity of works equal to any demand. Correspondence solicited.

BINGHAM & LAING, Sole Agents, 364, 366, 368 and 370 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. R. BEESON'S PHŒNIX HYDRAULIC CEMENT *WARRANTED.*

Capacity of our Mills equal to any demand. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Principal Office—UNIONTOWN, Pa.

CHAS. B. LEECH, GENERAL AGENT, No. 118 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARVIN'S PATENT Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE PROOF S

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY.

Death of Tierney—Post Mortem Examination—Coroner's Inquest—Gill Committed for Murder.

The particulars of the stabbing affray which occured at the point have been previously published, and it has been stated that the physician who attended Andrew Tierney the injured man pronounced his case a hopeless one. Soon after the affray Michael Gill who was charged with doing the stabbing was arrested and committed to jail to await the result of the injuries of Tierney, who continued conscious until Sunday noon at which time he became insensible and remained in that state until almost up to the time of his death at half-past nine o'clock on Monday night. Shortly before the end, when a woman told him he was dying and begged him to reach out his hands and pray, he attempted to do so and his lips moved slightly but no sound was heard.

He was attended by Father Nolan

Coroner Clawson directed that a post-mortem examination be made, but the opposition was very strong on the part of the family of deceased, a brother declaring that no examination should be made, and he called to Mayor's office and still manifesting a disposition to object at the office building where the examination was made by Drs. Daly and Hamilton. The physicians ascertained that there were two cuts in the abdomen, one on the right side, penetrating the liver, being considered a slight one but had caused death, and the other was near the thigh, but penetrated to the abdominal cavity. A third wound in the lower part of the right ear.

Deceased was thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and three small children. He was born in county Galway, Ireland, and had been in the city for two years past, having for some time previous to his death been employed in Anderson & Cook's rolling mill.

Coroner Clawson, accompanied by District Attorney Fetterman, visited the house where the Point and empanneled a jury before the post-mortem, but as important witnesses were absent, the inquest was adjourned until this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, when the examination of witnesses will commence at the coroner's office, on Fourth avenue.

Michael Gill, who was arrested for doing the stabbing, is a slight man and a laborer. Chief of Police Hague, as soon as intelligence of the death of Tierney had been received, made information against Gill, charging him with the murder, and had him taken before Mayor Brush, where the information was read to him. He denied the charge, but the affair looking rather bad against him, he was committed for trial.

Michael Mullen was arrested on Monday before the Mayor, and testified as follows: I, Andrew Tierney, Michael Gill and John Tierney were playing cards at the house of Edward F. Snyder, on Penn street, on Saturday evening, August 28th; they were playing a game of draw poker between Andrew Tierney and Michael Gill; Mr. Tierney got up from the table and threw the cards on the table, saying: "I don't see how you can be reniged;" Gill said, "You are a liar;" Tierney said, "If you call me a liar, I will punch you." He struck Gill with his fist; John Tierney Separated them; they came together again; then they quieted; Tierney, when Snyder took hold of Andrew Tierney, pushed him on the pavement; they were both standing on the pavement; Gill struck him and him out on the pavement; they were both standing on the pavement; Gill struck him and they commenced fighting again; they fought for some time, both striking each other; I looked at them and saw Gill pulling out one of Tierney's nose; I then stepped up a little closer and saw a knife in the left hand of Michael Gill; I then caught Gill by the left arm and jerked it away from me; they both quit when Andrew Tierney came out; I saw Gill put his hands around Gill, you have killed me; Tierney was then taken home.

Inquests Held During August.

During the month ending August 31st, Coroner William Clawson held twenty-two inquests on the bodies of the following persons:

Mrs. Catharine Ransall, death from consumption; Thomas Durdis, death from a similar cause; Hugh McGowan, killed in the Monongahela river at Frankstown; Edward M. Taylor, killed at Wilkinsburg on the Pennsylvania railroad; Mena Dressler, aged two years, killed by the discharge of a pistol which she was handling, at South Pittsburgh; Walter Robinson, a boy drowned while bathing in the Allegheny river; Theodore Anderson, death from apoplexy; Hannah Wiesbidder's woods; Hugh McGowan, death from sun-stroke; Mrs. Bierer, death from apoplexy; Ezra Sorrough, John Brenan, death from paralysis of the heart, at Allegheny City; Jane Morrison, death from hemorrhage of the lungs; Mrs. Margaret McDonald, killed at Walker's mills, Pen Handle Railroad; Moses Armstrong, death from suicide; John Carothers, deck hand, drowned in the Monongahela river; Hugh Dodd, fatally burned at Knap's Fort Pitt Foundry; James Bovard, Jr., drowned, run over and killed by a cart in Lawrenceville; James Vaughn, a boy, run over on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; Mrs. Ann Rutz, death; Whitticky, killed by a fall at the Work House building; Michael Hughes, killed by a fall in Allegheny; Mrs. Bell, death from an overdose of morphine in Allegheny; Leopold Schneider, killed by falling from a flight of stairs in Allegheny; Andrew Tiernan, fatally stabbed; Michael Gill, stabbing. It is observed that only two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred during the month.

Prize Packages of Candy.

Parties are engaged in selling, here and elsewhere, on railways and steamboats, packages of candy, purporting to contain prizes of some description or other—generally articles of jewelry. It may not be generally known that all such persons are liable to pay a tax, or license under the United States revenue laws. Paragraph 41, section 79, reads as follows: Every peddler, or other person, who shall sell or offer for sale any real estate or merchandise of any description whatsoever, or any ticket of admission to any exhibition or performance, with a promise expressed or implied, to give or bestow, or in any manner hold out the promise or likelihood of any article or thing, for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any article or thing, for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing, shall be liable to the penalties of a gift enterprise; *provided* that no such proprietary, in consequence of such sale, shall be exempt from paying any other tax imposed by law; and the penalties herein required shall be in addition thereto."

A Mod-el Petition.

Chief of Police Hague yesterday received the following note, which we give verbatim, adding here that in accordance with the request, the Chief promised to preserve the peace in the locality mentioned by "absconding" the crowd complained of. The note reads thusly:

"Chief of pulis

Petition—Sir you are Regested to Send an officer Around to the Seventh Ward for a Seyonce damag to the house and anon payment of Rent, and fore tere of any further damag"

Several names then follow the petition, after which comes the following postscript: "A large noomber of more names have been taken but has not yet been Filed." The petition has been filed.

PERSONAL.—M. W. Canning, Esq., the genial and entertaining manager of the Opera House, arrived home yesterday from Long Branch, where he has spent two months vacation with evident personal benefit. His always pleasant countenance has become of broader proportions, and his aldermanic propensities would be alarming were it not for the effects of time, wear and tear of the dramatic season before him. However, he is in most excellent spirits, and is confident of a successful season. The new attractions at the Opera House as will insure a profitable season both to the public and the manager.

Hon. Wilson McCandless is at present at Menequa Springs, Canton, Bradford county, and finds the springs beneficial to his health. The next session of court will commence at Williamsport on the 6th inst.

ROBBERY AT LAYTON'S STATION.—Chief of Police Hague yesterday received a telegraph dispatch from Layton's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, signed by William Arnett, stating that a thief had stolen two hundred dollars and over from the signer, at that place, on Monday night. The dispatch contained a description of the thief and requested the officers to look for him on the express due at this train from Connellsville arrived. Accordingly the officers were at the depot when the train arrived, but the man had not taken passage to come on that train, and he is therefore at large.

STAMPS ON JUDGMENT NOTES.—Mr. T. W. Davis, Collector for this district, has received the following decision concerning stamps on judgment notes from the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue:

"A judgment note under seal is stamped the same as a note without seal. (Series 5, No. 19, page 16.) No stamp is required for the power of attorney to confess judgment. (Revenue Law Compilation, sec. 191.) There are several waivers and stipulations which require an agreement stamp in addition to stamp at rate of notes."

WAGON MAKING SHOP ROBBED.—On Sunday evening last the wagon making shop of Joseph Hughey, situated in Lower St. Clair township, was entered by a thief and a number of saws and other tools carried off. The shop is located in close proximity to a church, and the thief made his exit from the shop just as the church was letting out. Several persons who discovered him took after him and chased him away into the woods, but he escaped and thus far has eluded capture. The affair created considerable excitement among the congregation.

UNITED STATES COURT.—United States Marshal Murdock, District Attorney Carnahan and a number of jurors from this city, will leave for Williamsport next the close of the present week to attend the next term of Court. S. C. McCandless, Esq., Clerk of the District Court, will leave the city to-day, and after a brief visit to Monequi Springs, will proceed to Williamsport. Crier Hamilton, attendant of Court, Mr. Harry F. Markle, Deputy Clerk, will have charge of the Pittsburgh office.

SLIGHT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning the Pittsburgh Accommodation, on the Pan Handle Railroad, met with an accident at Collier's Station, by which the engineer, Mr. Daniel Tate, was slightly injured in the neck. The axle of the driving wheels broke and threw some of the wheels into the cabin of the engine, raising Mr. Tate off his seat to the roof of the cabin. No other damage was done.

ALLEGHENY LETTER CARRIER'S REPORT.—Following is the Allegheny Letter Carriers' report for the month of August:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	36,013	13,895
Drop Letters	5,147	611
Newspapers	14,509	
Total	55,669	14,506

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—The Police Committee of City Councils will hold a meeting in the Mayor's private parlor at two o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of signing the pay roll, receiving the monthly report of the Mayor, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Saturday last a barn belonging to David Means, of East Deer township, near Tarentum, was struck by lightning and the barn and its contents totally destroyed. The barn was filled with grain and there was an insurance of seven hundred dollars.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The paper has been removed from the walls of the United States Court Room and the walls are to be painted. Other improvements will be made in the Court Room.

REVENUE CASES.—Twenty-seven suits arising under the revenue laws have been brought in the United States District Court during the past month.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Opening of Colleges and Schools.

The public schools of Pittsburgh have opened for the fall and winter terms, and nearly all our educational institutions either have opened or will open within a short time.

The Western University will commence on Thursday, (to-morrow) with a full faculty, and under the most favorable auspices. The building has been thoroughly renovated during the vacation, and is attractive and comfortable throughout.

The Pittsburgh Female College, one of the most complete and thorough female schools in the country, is now open for the organization of classes, but the recitations, will not commence until Monday next. Pupils designing to enter should consult with the President, Dr. Pershing, without delay.

The Newell Institute, under the direction of Professor J. R. Newell, will reopen on Monday next, the 6th inst. The school is located at Nos. 255 and 257 Penn street.

The Apollo Institute, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Professor James M. Macrum principal, will open on Monday, the 6th inst.

The Swickley Academy, Professor G. W. Burns, A.M., principal, will open on Wednesday, September 8.

The Villard School, No. 28 Sixth street, (late St. Clair,) will open to-day. Isaac W. Koontz, A.M., is the principal.

The Episcopal Classical Academy, located in the Keystone Bank building, No. 236 Liberty street, will open on next. Rev. T. L. Bellam, A. M., is principal.

Miss Markham's School for Young Ladies will open on Monday next, at the rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, Nos. 52 and 54 Fourth street. Miss Markham may be seen at 312 Penn street.

The Bishop Bowman Institute for Young Ladies, at No. 62 Grant street, will open on Monday, September 13th, Rev. R. J. Costar, Rector.

Mr. Wm. H. Wakeham's Classical Academy for Boys will open on Monday, in the new school rooms over the Allegheny Savings Bank, Federal street, Allegheny.

East Liberty Institute, (formerly Calvary Church Parish School,) will open to-day under the direction of R. R. Killikelly, Jr., Principal.

Allegheny Female Seminary—Miss Davis, Principal—will open on Monday, September 13th.

The Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Delaware county, will open for the year to-morrow, the 2d inst.

The Western Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Evergreen Hamlet, near this city, begins its fourth year to-day. Col. T. F. Lehman is the President.

The Ladies' Seminary, at Blairsville, will commence its fall term to-morrow. Rev. J. Jewett Parks is the Principal.

For advertisements of the above and other institutions, see column headed "Educational," on the third page of the COMMERCIAL.

Trial List for the Next Term of the United States Courts.

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United States vs. Patrick Gallagher.
United States vs. Same.
United States vs. Charles I. Fox.
United States vs. Same.
United States vs. John A. Halstead and Frederick Miller, partners as Halstead & Miller.
United States vs. Same.
United States vs. John R. Lowther.
United States vs. Same.
United States vs. Charles Montanye.
United States vs. Same.
United States vs. Wm. Kramer.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Chester B. Thomas.
Charles K. Geddes, Assignee of Joseph C. Hudson, bankrupt, vs. Mark E. Wheelock.

DISTRICT COURT LIST.

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United States vs. George Spelling.
United States, for benefit, vs. distillery of whisky claimed by Jesse B. Rank.
United States vs. for certifying distillery of Barber & Henderson, et al.
United States vs. The distillery of E. J. Beyer, et al.
United States vs. The distillery of James Nelson, et al.
United States vs. The distillery of John R. Cowiles et al., Charles, A. G. Curtin, et al., intervening claimants.
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Wm. H. Williams vs. Solomon Arnold.
Mark Morrison vs. Same.
M. A. Holmes vs. B. M. Jeetler.

FOR ARGUMENT.

Truman H. Porter and Lewis E. Higby vs. Philip Nast and Louis Auerbach.
Joseph Chase vs. L. C. & Marion Berry.
Furman Field, bankrupt, vs. E. E. Orvis, Assignee.

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The following letters of administration were granted, and wills admitted to probate, in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Esq., County Register, during the month of August:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Haver Higler	J. H. Baldwin	$ 200 00
Louisa G. Collins	Samuel Collins	2,000 00
Hetta Adelaide Johnston	Wm. Johnston	1,000 00
Thomas Martin	Hannah Martin	1,200 00
Rev. M. A. Tuomey	Mrs. Wm. Tuomey	1,000 00
Nancy Kennedy	Sarah J. Kennedy	1,200 00
Mary Morrison	Geo. Morrison	1,000 00
Robt. Wallace	A. H. Miller	15,000 00
Wm. H. Schenley	Mary E. Schenley	1,000 00
J. S. Chambers	Olivia Chambers	100 00
Thos. Jackson, a minor	Jas. Jackson	2,000 00
Ann Lewis	David Lewis	200 00
Jacob Schneider	Catharine Schneider	200 00
Michael Higman	Caroline Higman	100 00
Timothy Sullivan	Ellen Sullivan	200 00
Rudolph Himsteder	Mary Himsteder	1,200 00
Rev. J. Fergurson	Mrs. Jane Fergurson	1,000 00
J. R. McKee	Catharine McKee	12,000 00
Moses Aultman	Mary Aultman	1,000 00
Alex. Dunlap	Rachael Dunlap	1,000 00
John Dunlap	Rachael Dunlap	1,000 00
C. F. Kunzbrunner	F. C. Kretzau	7,000 00
Henry W. Hartley	Mrs. Mary Hartley	200 00
Abigail Lafferty	Hugh Lafferty	2,000 00
Christian Arndt	Philip Arndt	1,000 00
Peter Zeffler	Wilhelmina Zeffler	200 00
Ann Brown	Wm. Brown	200 00
Wm. Vance	R. Vance and S. Clutter	1,000 00

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
Christopher York	Mary Cook
Henry Zoller	Lavina Zoller.
Samuel Rogers	Jas. Rogers.
Jacob Schneider	Catharin Schneider.
Rev. H. Hastings	Mary and Daniel Hastings.
Isaac Rhodes	Isaac Rhodes.
John Verner	Jacob Verner and Jas. S. Marshall.
John Hussen	Wm. Hussen.
Jacob Roobyer	Jacob and Ed. Roobyer.
George Forster	John P. Kramer and Wm. H. Hamilton.
Isabella Jimmison	Moses P. Jimmison.
Philip Palmer	John Neff and Theresa Palmer.
Ann Germly	J. A. Butler and S. Barclay.
Robert Jackson	Thos. Means and Jackson Means.
John Jackson	Thos. Means and Jackson Means.
John Means	Thos. Means and Jackson Means.
Frederick Rhodes	Benj. Cousrin, Frederick Rhodes and Jane Rhodes.
Samuel McKown	Samuel, Alfred and Joseph McKown.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—The busy notes of preparation for the approaching season are still to be heard in the Opera House, but all will be in readiness by the end of the week. Under the skillful brush of Arthur Palmer, the excellent scenic artist, and the workmanship of the no less skillful machinist, Charles Crosby, the improvements have been quietly going on, and when completed will command the approval of the public. From Mr. Canning, whom we met yesterday, we learn that Mr. Conklin, the polite and agreeable treasurer, will continue at his post next season. The following is a complete list of the company for the ensuing season:

Gentlemen—S. K. Chester, stage manager and leading man; J. Winter, juvenile man; W. W. Moreland, walking gentleman; Wood Bengyle, low comedian; Andrew Glassford, old man; W. H. Meeker, heavy man; Howland, second man; H. Collins, second old man; E. Eberle, prompter; Messrs. Fullmer, Glassford, Jr., and Sylvester, utility.

Ladies—Miss Henrietta Osborne, leading woman; Miss Ella Winter, juvenile leading woman; Miss Bernell, first old woman; Mrs. Bernell, first old woman; Mrs. Bengyle, second old woman; Mollie Steele, second chambermaid; Misses Collins, De Forest, Brown and Wallace, utility business.

The Opera House will reopen on Monday evening next, when the popular Worrell sisters, Jennie, Sophie, and Irene, and their company will commence a brief engagement, during which time they will present many of their specialties. The regular dramatic season will commence upon the conclusion of the Worrell sisters engagement.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The patrons of this house will be agreeably surprised upon visiting it on the opening. It has been thoroughly decorated, and the appointments a most cheerful appearance. New arm chairs in the parquette will render that part of the house most comfortable, while the rearrangement of seats in the dress circle, and alterations in the lobbies will be highly appreciated. New and beautiful scenery, by Mr. C. Ward, will captivate the eye, as well as new stage arrangements. The company will number a debutante in Miss Ada Ingram, and will consist, in part, of the following artistes: Signora Ermina Oberto, premier dancer; Adele St. Clair, vocalist; Emma Grattan, burlesque artiste; Miss Clara Benton, danseuse; Miss Emma Whiting, actress and vocalist; Miss Edith Whitney, commedienne and danseuse; Prince Charles Ernest, great gymnast; William Gray, Charles Benedict, the Empire Empire Boys, and a burlesque combination. New attractions will be rapidly introduced, and every effort made by Manager Williams to deserve success. Jack Miller, gentlemanly and attentive Treasurer, will dispense tickets as usual the coming season.

LENT'S CIRCUS.—The second day's performances of Lent's New York Circus, in the Diamond, Allegheny, were largely attended yesterday. In the afternoon the tent was filled, and the performances were greatly enjoyed by the juvenile portion. In the evening there was another crowded audience present, and the performances gave the most unbounded satisfaction. The Misses Rolland, Robert Stickney and Wm. Dutton are unsurpassed in their several acts, and all the performers acquit themselves with great credit. This afternoon and evening they give their last entertainments here, as they perform in New Castle on Thursday, in Sharon on Friday, and in Greenville on Saturday.

The Eagle Four.

The Eagle four, that is four members of the Eagle fire company, went into active training last evening, for their contest with the Vigilant four, which is take place over the lower Monongahela course on Saturday afternoon next, at five o'clock. The Eagle crew which is composed of George Early, stroke, Thomas Smithson, Samuel Bryce and Andrew Miller, pulled in the "Friendship" row boat, from the St. John's boat house to Lee's island and return, and made remarkably good time though they all showed fatigue when they returned. They will practice daily on the Allegheny river and are confident of their ability to beat the "Vigilant" four. The contest will be very exciting and no little amusement will result from it.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A brakeman named Bailey, employed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while coupling cars at the outer depot, Lawrenceville, last evening, had his hand terribly mashed by having it caught between the bumpers of the cars. Dr. Robinson, who was called to attend the injured man, amputated three of the crushed fingers, and it is thought the balance of the hand can be saved.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Wm. Young, a resident of Lawrence, while driving a flock of sheep to the Allegheny Market on Saturday, narrowly escaped death by lightning. A tree near him was struck, and the fluid coming in contact with his left shoulder, passed across his back and down his left leg, tearing his shirt, ripping a hole in his boot, and burning the flesh slightly.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—A business chance in a country town is offered for sale, or the owner would take a partner. See advertisement on first page.

TESTIMONIAL TO CONDUCTOR JOHN ROUTH.

Interesting Reunion at the Eastern Exchange—Happy Speeches, Bountiful Supper, &c.

For several days past it was "in the wind" among the passengers on the Wall's Accommodation train that the popular conductor, Mr. John Routh, was about to receive another testimonial of regard and esteem from the patrons of the road. The affair culminated last night at the Eastern Exchange, where a large number of railroad officials and patrons of the road assembled to witness the presentation of a magnificent gold watch chain and Masonic mark to Mr. Routh.

THE PRESENTATION.

At eight o'clock the guests were ushered into the spacious dining hall of the Exchange, where two tables, the entire length of the hall, had been spread and filled with the choicest viands.

Mr. Robert Woods was called to preside, and the chairs were rapidly filled up. At the head of the first table sat the President, "an honest Irishman," and on his right the gentleman whom the guests had assembled to honor. On the left sat the "orator" of the occasion, Col. Joseph M. Kinkead, and next to him, J. McCreighton, General Agent, flanked by other officers and employees of the road:

COLONEL KINKEAD'S SPEECH.

The guests being seated, Colonel Kinkead, of Turtle Creek, one of the oldest patrons of the accommodation train, arose and addressed the assemblage as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: We have assembled this evening for a commendable and praiseworthy object—to manifest our kindness for one with whom, in following the avocations of life, we are brought in daily contact, and who has intimated by one that the proper method of procedure would be to tender a testimonial. If it is to be quietly, saying nothing about it, he is prompted by a modesty which is commendable, and worthy of fame," which is all right and proper where the object is benevolence, but in this case, I, for one, do not wish it; we disclaim anything like charity in our proceedings, but prefer to attempt to render a meed of merit. [Applause.] From an intimate acquaintance, extending through many years, I can safely proclaim that no man ever more firmly on his own bottom nor has any man in this community "paisted his own name" on a higher pedestal of fame than the man whom we have assembled this evening to honor. [Applause.]

We justify our action then in this way that as any object we may present, is dazzle to the soul, soiled, worn out or destroyed, yet, "Kind words can never die," nor can pleasing recollections or words of praise ever be obliterated from the memory. [Cheers.] "A blessing rolls at the bottom of a wealthy man's," Jew it Parks Is the Principal.

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Rudolph Himsteder	Mary Himsteder	1,200 00
Rev. J. Fergurson	Mrs. Jane Fergurson	1,000 00
J. R. McKee	Catharine McKee	12,000 00
Moses Aultman	Mary Aultman	1,000 00
Alex. Dunlap	Rachael Dunlap	1,000 00
John Dunlap	Rachael Dunlap	1,000 00
C. F. Kunzbrunner	F. C. Kretzau	7,000 00
Henry W. Hartley	Mrs. Mary Hartley	200 00
Abigail Lafferty	Hugh Lafferty	2,000 00
Christian Arndt	Philip Arndt	1,000 00
Peter Zeffler	Wilhelmina Zeffler	200 00
Ann Brown	Wm. Brown	200 00
Wm. Vance	R. Vance and S. Clutter	1,000 00

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
Christopher York	Mary Cook
Henry Zoller	Lavina Zoller.
Samuel Rogers	Jas. Rogers.
Jacob Schneider	Catharin Schneider.
Rev. H. Hastings	Mary and Daniel Hastings.
Isaac Rhodes	Isaac Rhodes.
John Verner	Jacob and Ed. Roobyer and Jas. S. Marshall.
John Hussen	Wm. Hussen.
Jacob Roobyer	Jacob and Ed. Roobyer.
George Forster	John P. Kramer and Wm. H. Hamilton.
Isabella Jimmison	Moses P. Jimmison.
Philip Palmer	John Neff and Theresa Palmer.
Ann Germly	J. A. Butler and S. Barclay.
Robert Jackson	Thos. Means and Jackson Means.
John Jackson	Thos. Means and Jackson Means.
John Means	Thos. Means and Jackson Means.
Frederick Rhodes	Benj. Cousrin, Frederick Rhodes and Jane Rhodes.
Samuel McKown	Samuel, Alfred and Joseph McKown.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—The busy notes of preparation for the approaching season are still to be heard in the Opera House, but all will be in readiness by the end of the week. Under the skillful brush of Arthur Palmer, the excellent scenic artist, and the workmanship of the no less skillful machinist, Charles Crosby, the improvements have been quietly going on, and when completed will command the approval of the public. From Mr. Canning, whom we met yesterday, we learn that Mr. Conklin, the polite and agreeable treasurer, will continue at his post next season. The following is a complete list of the company for the ensuing season:

Gentlemen—S. K. Chester, stage manager and leading man; J. Winter, juvenile man; W. W. Moreland, walking gentleman; Wood Bengyle, low comedian; Andrew Glassford, old man; W. H. Meeker, heavy man; Howland, second man; H. Collins, second old man; E. Eberle, prompter; Messrs. Fullmer, Glassford, Jr., and Sylvester, utility.

Ladies—Miss Henrietta Osborne, leading woman; Miss Ella Winter, juvenile leading woman; Miss Bernell, first old woman; Mrs. Bernell, first old woman; Mrs. Bengyle, second old woman; Mollie Steele, second chambermaid; Misses Collins, De Forest, Brown and Wallace, utility business.

The Opera House will reopen on Monday evening next, when the popular Worrell sisters, Jennie, Sophie, and Irene, and their company will commence a brief engagement, during which time they will present many of their specialties. The regular dramatic season will commence upon the conclusion of the Worrell sisters engagement.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The patrons of this house will be agreeably surprised upon visiting it on the opening. It has been thoroughly decorated, and the appointments a most cheerful appearance. New arm chairs in the parquette will render that part of the house most comfortable, while the rearrangement of seats in the dress circle, and alterations in the lobbies will be highly appreciated. New and beautiful scenery, by Mr. C. Ward, will captivate the eye, as well as new stage arrangements. The company will number a debutante in Miss Ada Ingram, and will consist, in part, of the following artistes: Signora Ermina Oberto, premier dancer; Adele St. Clair, vocalist; Emma Grattan, burlesque artiste; Miss Clara Benton, danseuse; Miss Emma Whiting, actress and vocalist; Miss Edith Whitney, commedienne and danseuse; Prince Charles Ernest, great gymnast; William Gray, Charles Benedict, the Empire Empire Boys, and a burlesque combination. New attractions will be rapidly introduced, and every effort made by Manager Williams to deserve success. Jack Miller, gentlemanly and attentive Treasurer, will dispense tickets as usual the coming season.

LENT'S CIRCUS.—The second day's performances of Lent's New York Circus, in the Diamond, Allegheny, were largely attended yesterday. In the afternoon the tent was filled, and the performances were greatly enjoyed by the juvenile portion. In the evening there was another crowded audience present, and the performances gave the most unbounded satisfaction. The Misses Rolland, Robert Stickney and Wm. Dutton are unsurpassed in their several acts, and all the performers acquit themselves with great credit. This afternoon and evening they give their last entertainments here, as they perform in New Castle on Thursday, in Sharon on Friday, and in Greenville on Saturday.

The Eagle Four.

The Eagle four, that is four members of the Eagle fire company, went into active training last evening, for their contest with the Vigilant four, which is take place over the lower Monongahela course on Saturday afternoon next, at five o'clock. The Eagle crew which is composed of George Early, stroke, Thomas Smithson, Samuel Bryce and Andrew Miller, pulled in the "Friendship" row boat, from the St. John's boat house to Lee's island and return, and made remarkably good time though they all showed fatigue when they returned. They will practice daily on the Allegheny river and are confident of their ability to beat the "Vigilant" four. The contest will be very exciting and no little amusement will result from it.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A brakeman named Bailey, empinyed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while coupling cars at the outer depot, Lawrenceville, last evening, had his hand terribly mashed by having it caught between the bumpers of the cars. Dr. Robinson, who was called to attend the injured man, amputated three of the crushed fingers, and it is thought the balance of the hand can be saved.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Wm. Young, a resident of Lawrence, while driving a flock of sheep to the Allegheny Market on Saturday, narrowly escaped death by lightning. A tree near him was struck, and the fluid coming in contact with his left shoulder, passed across his back and down his left leg, tearing his shirt, ripping a hole in his boot, and burning the flesh slightly.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—A business chance in a country town is offered for sale, or the owner would take a partner. See advertisement on first page.

The Eighth Ward Republican Vigilance Committee.

The Vigilance Committee of the Eighth ward met at the school house lastevening, and organized by electing Captain Samuel Kilgore, President; James N. Cousin, Secretary, and B. B. Hunnicut, Treasurer.

An invitation from the Second Ward Marching Corps was accepted, for the Seventh and Eighth Wards Marching Phalanx to join them for the purpose of escorting Senator Morton, of Indiana, to City Hall, on Thursday evening.

On motion of Mr. McFaden, the Seventh and Eighth Wards Marching Phalanx are requested to meet at the School House on Thursday evening, at 6½ o'clock, uniformed.

The following names were added to the Vigilance Committee:

John Wallace,	Fred. Park,
Wm. K. Hart,	J. M. Johnson,
Joseph Hartman,	Robert McCready,
Wm. Little,	Geo. McCune,
Joseph Marshall,	J. B. Williams,
Harry Kennedy,	Wm. F. Armstrong,
Geo. Rogers,	John Dunn,
Howard Arthurs,	J. K. Newman,
Samuel Shore,	Samuel Scott,
Wm. Shore, Sr.,	Jos. Shore,
John Gordon,	Emil Poersel,
J. S. Futterson,	Geo. Hefflick,
Chas. Martin,	Jacob H. Walter,
W. G. Dunseath,	J. Guy McCandless,
Capt. Geo. Chalmers,	Samuel Logan,
J. B. Chalmers,	Chas. Caldwell,
Wm. Little, Jr.,	James Booth,
John G. Bryant,	John G. Torrence,
——Canon,	——Canon,
John Wilson,	John W. Johns,
J. ——mith,	J. ——mith, Weaver, etc.,
Wm. Childs,	Wm. Childs,
H. V. Boice,	H. V. Boice,
Dr. J. L. Harris,	Dr. J. L. Harris,
Jas. Powell,	Jas. Powell,
John Scott.	John Scott.

Adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

DISORDERLY CONDUCT CASES.

Patrick Barry was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued at the instance of Sarah Barry, his wife, for disorderly conduct having beaten and abused the complainant. He was locked up for a hearing.

Peter Wickline and Joseph Rice were fined five dollars and costs each for fighting in the house of Isabella Campbell, on Pennsylvania avenue. Tim McMinnah, who also participated in the disturbance, was discharged on paying the costs. The fines imposed on Rice and Wickline were not paid, and in default of payment they will be sent to jail for twenty days each. They will be taken to the Work House this morning. There is a charge of assault and battery against them before Alderman Lynch, which they will now have to answer for.

A man named Campbell was fined five dollars and costs by the Mayor yesterday for fighting on the public street and using threatening language to the complainant, one Daniel J. Nelli. He paid the fine and was released.

Mrs. Campbell was arrested on complaint of the same party, who is a police officer, for interfering with him while in the discharge of his duty. A fine of five dollars was imposed.

George Baxter, was accused of disorderly conduct by John J. Geyser, who alleged that the accused had struck him in the face (Geyser's) wife and used abusive and threatening language. A warrant was issued.

Timothy Lynch made complaint against Howard A. Nash for disorderly conduct. The charge was preferred on the ground of striking and choking the complainant, using unbecoming language and being in a disturbance generally. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing fined twenty-five dollars and costs which he failed to pay, and was committed for thirty days to jail was furnished him.

Mary Ann Rogers, arrested for striking a boy named John Goodwin on the head with a soldering iron, on Monday evening, had a hearing before the Mayor